

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 OCTOBER 1985

PLO Affairs

Palestine Liberation Front leader Muhammad 'Abbas will attend the forthcoming Palestinian leadership meeting in Baghdad, which will discuss the latest political and military developments in the Middle East, according to Palestinian sources cited by Radio Monte Carlo. Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf told Palestinians in Baghdad that the PLO will not abandon 'Abbas, the Voice of PLO noted. He also criticized Jordanian King Husayn's statements on the breakdown of the UK-PLO talks as hasty and inappropriate, asserting that the Jordanian delegation should not have met the British foreign secretary. Earlier, Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan blamed Bishop Iliya Khuri for the failure of the London talks, telling KUNA that the Jordanians informed Khuri beforehand of the contents of the statement which Britain wanted the PLO to sign but that Khuri failed to convey this to the PLO leadership "for reasons of which we are still unaware." In another development, a PLO Executive Committee member cited by Kuwait's *AL-SIYASAH* denied that the PLO intends to move its headquarters to Baghdad, Cairo, or Algiers.

Egypt

Egyptian official sources cited by the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD* disclosed that Egypt has decided to cancel the joint military maneuvers with the United States scheduled for December 1985, WAKH reported. Meanwhile, the Cairo paper *AL-SHAB* announced that Egyptian security authorities have arrested five Americans on charges of spying for Israel, according to TASS and Tripoli radio.

Israel

Peres in Washington — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated that during his talk with President Reagan, understanding was reached that discussions should be held with Jordan's King Husayn and with moderate Palestinians, without the PLO, Jerusalem radio reported. Peres stressed that he wants to negotiate without preconditions, pointing out that he is not requesting a declaration in advance by King Husayn on the end of the state of belligerency with Israel. As for internal affairs: Senior Labor Party officials meeting in Tel Aviv called for the dismissal of Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon from the government because of his criticisms of Peres, Jerusalem radio disclosed, while Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir warned the Likud secretariat that Sharon's attacks could strengthen Peres. Sharon's position in Likud was strengthened by the election of two of his supporters to the four-man Herut Movement central elections committee, according to the radio.

Syria's Relations with Jordan, Turkey

There are "no problems" between Jordan and Syria though there are differences in viewpoints and interpretations, Jordan's King

Husayn stated in an *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* interview cited by Amman television.

As for Syrian-Turkish relations, ANATOLIA reported that Turkish Foreign Ministry sources welcomed Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's instructions to the Syrian Embassy in Ankara to improve relations with Turkey.

Lebanon

Noting that West Beirut information media have carried extensive reports about an agreement reached in Damascus, Voice of Lebanon radio said informed sources think the agreement will receive official approval at the upcoming Lebanese-Syrian summit and this will be followed by the endorsement of militia leaders Elie Hubayqah, Nabih Birri, and Walid Junblatt and by the comprehensive endorsement of a Lebanese national conference sponsored by Syria. On the security problem, the agreement calls for a declaration ending the state of war; the return of the army to barracks in preparation for rebuilding; the maintenance of security by a unified security apparatus backed by the Syrian Army; and the dissolution of the militias and collection of their weapons. The radio added that the political proposals include provisions for the gradual abolition of sectarianism over a 3-year period and an increase in the number of parliamentary seats, which will be allocated equally between Muslims and Christians. Leadership circles in east Beirut have maintained silence about the publication of this agreement, the radio noted. Clashes between conflicting factions of the Lebanese forces continued in east Beirut 18 October, according to Beirut radio.

The Lebanese National Resistance Front claimed responsibility for the attack on the Voice of Hope broadcasting station, disclosing that the operation was carried out by four "martyrs" from the Communist Party, Beirut radio reported. Jerusalem radio acknowledged that the broadcasting studios were "completely destroyed" in the attack but noted that the station continued broadcasting using temporary premises and replacement equipment.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided Khark Island and hit another "large maritime target" near the Iranian coast 18 October, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Earlier, an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA denied Iran's claim that Iranian jets downed an Iraqi plane near Khark Island 15 October.

In Tehran, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i told Revolution Guards officers that Iran has overcome "slight problems" in oil exports from Khark Island and is now capable of exporting more than four million barrels of oil daily, IRNA reported.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 202

18 October 1985

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

'Abbas Rejects U.S. Charges of Hijacking Role [Rome LA REPUBBLICA 16 Oct]	A 1
'Abbas To Attend 'Imminent' Baghdad Meeting [Monte Carlo]	A 1
Khalaf Says PLO Will Not Abandon Muhammad 'Abbas [Monte Carlo]	A 1
Salah Khalaf Calls U.S. 'Principal Enemy' [Voice of PLO]	A 2
Al-Hasan Blames UK, Khuri for 'Crisis' Over UK Meeting [KUNA]	A 2
Al-Banna Threatens Action Against Husayn, Thatcher [Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 14 Oct]	A 2
PLO Official Denies Headquarters To Be Moved [Voice of PLO]	A 8
Palestinian Command Reports Attack on Israel Center [Voice of PLO]	A 8
Fatah Dissidents on U.S. Role in Kidnapping Soviets [Monte Carlo]	A 8
ICO Secretary General Addresses UN on Middle East [SPA]	A 8

ARABIAN PENINSULA**BAHRAIN**

New Zealand Minister Arrives for 3-Day Visit	C 1
Jordanian Minister Ends Visit, Departs	C 1

KUWAIT

UN Envoy Denies Alleged Oil Deliveries to RSA	C 1
Foreign Minister Returns from Luxembourg Talks	C 1
Al-Masidi Inaugurates Arabat Ground Station	C 1

OMAN

Petroleum Minister on Hormuz, Other Issues	C 2
--	-----

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Returns to Jeddah 16 Oct	C 2
Crown Prince Receives PLO's Hani al-Hasan	C 2

UAE

Delegation Formed To Attend GCC Summit	C 2
President Meets With ELF Chairman Sabbe	C 3
Response Urged to UK Cancellation of Meeting [AL-KHALIJ 16 Oct]	C 3

PDRY

Chairman, YAR Delegation Mark 14 Oct Anniversary	C 3
Ends Visit, Departs	C 3
22d Anniversary Congratulations Reported	C 3
Soviet Cable Received	C 4
Cuban Cable Received	C 4
DFLP Cable Received	C 4

YAR

Foreign Minister Returns From UN Session	C 5
President Receives Minister After PDRY Trip	C 5
Revolution, Graduation Celebrations Held	C 5

EGYPT

December Joint Maneuvers With U.S. Canceled [WAKH].....	D 1
Mubarak Refuses To Receive Reagan Message [QNA]	D 1
Mubarak Sends Messages to EC Governments	D 1
University Denounces Israeli Raid, U.S. Action	D 1
Abolition of U.S. Military Facilities Urged [AL-AHRAM 16 Oct].....	D 1
AL-AHRAM on Reagan Remarks Regarding Hijacking [15 Oct].....	D 2
Government Praised for Stance on Hijacking [AL-AHRAM 12 Oct].....	D 2
U.S. 'Violation' of International Law Criticized [AL-AHRAM 16 Oct]	D 3
AL-AHRAM Denounces U.S. 'World Terrorist Power' [16 Oct].....	D 4
Reconsideration of Relations With U.S. Urged [AL-AHRAM 16 Oct].....	D 6
AL-MUSAWWAR Views Sinai Killings, Tunis Raid [11 Oct].....	D 7
Defense Minister Interviewed on U.S. Relations	D 8
British Defense Official Arrives on Visit	D 9
Tanzanian Prime Minister Meets With Ghali	D 9

IRAQ

Planes Strike Khark Island, Maritime Target 18 Oct	E 1
Communique Issued on 16-17 Oct Combat Operations	E 1
Iranian Claims of Shooting Down Plane Denied	E 1

JORDAN

King Husayn Interviewed by AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT [London, 17 Oct].....	F 1
Details of King's CBS TV Interview Reported	F 2
Notables Call For Reassessment of National Policy [AL-DUSTUR 18 Oct]	F 3
Information Minister Returns From Bahrain	F 3
AL-RA'Y on King's CBS Interview, Peace, Hijacking [18 Oct].....	F 3
SAWT AL-SHA'B on King's British TV Interview [17 Oct].....	F 4

LEBANON

Committee Formed To Pursue Soviet Kidnapping [Voice of Lebanon].....	G 1
UN Security Council Extends UNIFIL Mandate	G 1
Reported Outline of Damascus Agreement Revealed [Voice of Lebanon].....	G 1
Progressive Socialists Comment on Damascus Talks [Voice of the Mountain]	G 1
Al-Jumayyil, Karami Address Cabinet Session	G 2
Karami, Sham'un Comment	G 2
Hubayqah, Ja'ja' Chair Expanded Military Meeting [Voice of Lebanon].....	G 3
Reportage on Outbreak of Fighting in Beirut	G 3
Clashes on Combat Line	G 3
Southern Suburbs Affected	G 3
Forces 'Put on Alert'	G 3
Hubayqah Denies Clashes [Voice of Lebanon].....	G 3
9 People Said Killed in Radio Station Explosion [Voice of Lebanon].....	G 4
VOH Report	G 4
Resistance Front Claims Attack	G 4
Resistance Issues Statement [Damascus Television].....	G 4
'Resistance' Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions	G 5
'Heavy Fighting'	G 5
VOH Reports Several Attacks on ASL in South	G 5
Further Details [Voice of Hope]	G 5

Kidnapping of Palestinian Brings Tension [Voice of Lebanon].....	G 5
Deadline for Resolution of Camps Issue Suggested [Voice of Lebanon].....	G 5
Museum-Al-Barbir Crossing Open to Officials [Voice of Lebanon].....	G 6

SYRIA

Lebanon Leaders Meet With 'Intensive' Activity [Paris Radio Monte Carlo].....	H 1
Israeli Soldier Reportedly Kills 11 Officers	H 1
Ba'th Official Receives Soviet Delegation	H 1
TISHRIN Calls for Canceling Amman Agreement	H 1
AL-BA'TH on Blows to 'Defeatists', Arab Uprising	H 2
On 'Popular Uprising', UK Meeting	H 2

ISRAEL

Peres Intends To Negotiate Without Preconditions	I 1
Reagan, Peres Discuss Arms Sales, Husayn, Terror	I 1
Shultz, Peres Discuss Peace Process, Arms Sales	I 1
More on Peres' Meetings With Sinowatz, Palme [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 17 Oct].....	I 2
USSR Official: Positive Development Possible [DAVAR 17 Oct].....	I 2
Voice of Hope Radio Station 'Completely Destroyed'	I 2
Party Meetings Held; Attacks on Peres Discussed	I 2
Peres' Reaction to Likud Criticism	I 3
Sharon Camp Scores Victory in Likud Party	I 3
No-Confidence Motion Struck Off Knesset Agenda	I 3
S. Lebanon Administrator on Security Zone Problems	I 3
Shamir Says Egypt's Al-Majid Ruled Out Autonomy [MA'ARIV 17 Oct].....	I 4
Embassy in Cairo 'Completely Neutralized' [AL HAMISHMAR 17 Oct].....	I 4
Costa Rican President Gives News Conference	I 4
E. Jerusalem Weekly Banned for 2 Weeks	I 4
Four Sentenced For Planned Attack on U.S. Embassy	I 5
Israel: Trade Deficit Decreases	I 5
September Immigration Falls	
Agreement With Yugoslavia	

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Pan-African Red Cross Conference Concludes 14 Oct [PANA].....	P 1
ECOWAS Meeting To Discuss Cross-Border Movement [AFP].....	P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

UN Event Excludes PLO, SWAPO; Algeria To Boycott	Q 1
Cooperation Documents Signed With Mozambique	Q 1

LIBYA

Italian Red Brigades Announce Anti-NATO Campaign	Q 1
Official, Italian Ambassador Survey Cooperation	Q 1
Egyptian Report on Arrest of Zionist 'Spy Ring' Cited	Q 1

MOROCCO

Radio, TV Cooperation Agreement Signed With PRC	Q 2
---	-----

SUDAN

Reconciliation Committee Member on Talks With SPLM	Q 2
Defense Minister Cited on Dialogue With Garang	Q 3

Official Discloses 'Disagreement' on Parties Bill	Q 3
Daf'allah Speaks to Press in New York 16 Oct	Q 3
Holds Press Conference	Q 3
Interviewed by Newspaper	Q 3
TU Alliance To Hold National Conference in Nov	Q 4
SPLA Reports SAF Planes Bombed Own Forces [Radio SPLA]	Q 4
SPLA Reports Ambush of Government Convoy [Radio SPLA]	Q 4

TUNISIA

Mzali Briefs Bourguiba on Results of Italian Trip	Q 4
Tunisians Hosting Foreigners Ordered To Report Guests [KUNA]	Q 5

EAST AFRICA**KENYA**

Leader of Uganda's Fedemo Sends Mesage to Moi [THE STANDARD 17 Oct]	R 1
Fighting in Uganda Halts Transit of Freight From Kenya [THE DAILY NATION 17 Oct]	R 1

TANZANIA

New Zanzibar President Sworn In 17 Oct	R 1
--	-----

UGANDA

Official Confirms Nairobi Peace Talks To Resume	R 2
Third Part of Toko 14 Oct Press Conference	R 2
Toko Urges Reporting of 'Criminal Elements' in Army	R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA**CHAD**

Goukouni Dismissal Consistant With Libyan Goals	S 1
---	-----

RWANDA

President Returns After Talks in Tanzania	S 1
---	-----

WEST AFRICA**BENIN**

Assembly Speaker Receives Yugoslav Delegation	T 1
Financial Agreement Signed With Japan for Food Aid	T 1

GAMBIA

81 Arrested for 'Suspected Embezzlement' [AFP]	T 1
--	-----

GHANA

PNDC Member Returns From Ivory Coast, Senegal	T 1
---	-----

GUINEA

Conte Meets Bissau's Vieira; Communique Issued [AFP]..... T 2

IVORY COAST

8th Democratic Party Congress Issues Resolutions [FRATERNITE MATIN 13 Oct]..... T 2
 AFP Examines Government's Relations With Israel T 5

LIBERIA

Ministry Warns Against Election 'Rumors' [AFP]..... T 5

MALI

Traore Receives Senegalese Minister, Diouf Message T 6
 Receives Soviet Ambassador [AFP]..... T 6
 Receives Delegation From UAE T 6

NIGERIA

Babangida Receives Burkinabe Delegation T 6

SENEGAL

President Diouf Condemns Moloise Execution T 6
 Diouf Receives New Lebanese Envoy, Comments [AFP]..... T 6

SIERRA LEONE

President Stevens Attends Commonwealth Conference T 7
 PRC Delegation Arrives for 1-Week Visit [AFP]..... T 7
 Momoh Addresses Delegation T 7
 Appeal Sent to UN on RSA Execution of Moloise T 8

TOGO

Ivorian Envoy Delivers Message to Eyadema T 8
 Togo, Zaire Parties Sign Cooperation Agreement T 8

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UN Commission Visits Cuando-Cubango, Huila U 1
 Transport Minister Departs for Visit to Cuba U 1
 Joint Commission With Poland Meets in Luanda U 1
 KUP Claims 'Hundreds' of MPLA Troops Killed U 1
 Commentary on UNITA Aid Proposal in U.S. Congress U 1

LESOTHO

Peace Delegation Departs for Visit to USSR U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

BBC Interviews Renamo's Fernandes 16 Oct U 2
 Renamo Cites Government Losses During Offensive [Johannesburg]..... U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

UK's DAILY TELEGRAPH Interviews P.W. Botha [18 Oct]	U 3
Namibia's Mudge Meets P.W. Botha in Pretoria	U 6
Further on Scheduled Execution of Moloise	U 6
Moloise Statement	U 6
Commonwealth Leaders Ask Clemency	U 6
ANC Says Moloise Must Be Saved [Lusaka Radio Freedom]	U 7
Moloise Executed	U 8
Mother Calls Government 'Cruel'	U 8
Body To Remain State Property	U 8
Suzman Comments on Execution	U 9
'Angry' Reaction in UK Noted	U 9
Policeman Stabbed at Service	U 9
Joint Mozambique Security Committee Suspended	U 9
Students Still Hope To Meet With ANC Youth	U 9
Motion Against P.W. Botha Scrapped	U 10
Slabbert Says ANC Wants End of Apartheid Structures	U 11
Radio Calls Negotiations with ANC 'Dead End'	U 11
ANC Reportedly Sets Up Grenade School in Cape	U 12
Tutu Appeals to Le Grange For Release of Detainee	U 12
Buthelezi Condemns Unrest in Schools, Colleges	U 12
Buthelezi Press Conference on Return From Geneva	U 12
ASSOCOM Passes Motion Urging Faster Reform	U 13
Police Report Incidents of Unrest, Violence	U 13
17 Oct Evening Report	U 13
18 Oct Morning Report	U 14
Police Defend Athlone 'Ambush'	U 15
Police May 'Shoot to Kill'	U 15
SABC Challenged To Show Film	U 16
Athlone Violence Continues	U 16
Police Fire on Athlone Mosque	U 17
Widespread Violence Continues	U 18
2 Killed Near Cape Town	U 19
Police Storm School	U 19
SABC Commentary Discusses Commonwealth Meeting	U 19

ZIMBABWE

Minister Calls on ZAPU To Stop Supporting Dissidents	U 20
--	------

'Abbas Rejects U.S. Charges of Hijacking Role*PM171858 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 16 Oct 85 p 6*

[Unattributed report: "Abu al-'Abbas Rejects U.S. Charges: 'I Was Just a Mediator' "]

[Excerpts] Rome — "I had nothing to do with the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro*. I played no part other than that of simple mediator in delicate and difficult negotiations at the Egyptian authorities' invitation and 'Arafat's specific request." In a telephone interview granted to journalist Alberto la Volpe for an Italian Television Newsreel "special" broadcast last night, Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] recounted the events of the ship's hijacking, again declaring his innocence in the affair.

Last Saturday Al-'Abbas said in a telephone interview with *THE NEW YORK TIMES* that his only radio contact with the pirates "took place within the context of negotiations initiated to persuade them to surrender."

Yesterday the Palestinian leader reasserted his version of events on Italian television channel one. In fact he went further: He addressed an "earnest appeal to the U.S. authorities to publish the recordings, if they have them." Talking about the *Lauro* hijacking, Al-'Abbas said he had "never been on board the ship." "Along with the group conducting the negotiations," he went on, "we put a number of questions to the captain — on several occasions: during the combatants' presence on board the *Lauro*, after they had left it, and when the liner was in port." "Well," the Palestinian leader said, "nobody ever mentioned the dead man to us. And when the same question was addressed directly to the combatants, they denied that there had been any casualties on board, either killed or wounded."

The television "special" interview then shifted to the events subsequent to the hijacking which led to the granting of safe conduct to the pirate commandos. "The four combatants," Al-'Abbas said, "were promised — before they left the ship — a guarantee that they would come to no harm and a fair trial would be conducted by a Palestinian court. Had it not been for the U.S. act of air piracy," the PLF [Palestine Liberation Front] leader said, "we of the PLO leadership would have asked the Italian and U.S. Governments to take part in the inquiries for the trial since they are both talking about a murder."

Al-'Abbas then criticized the conversation between Sigonella control tower and the U.S. military pilots during the Egyptian Boeing's flight to Tunis as "presumptuous and arrogant." "The troops maintained the same attitude even after our landing," the Palestinian leader added. Finally, recounting the moments of grave tension which arose that night between carabinieri at the NATO base and the U.S. troops who disembarked from the U.S. transport aircraft, Al-'Abbas praised the conduct of the Italians, "who defended the sovereignty of Italian soil with dignity and steadfastness."

'Abbas To Attend 'Imminent' Baghdad Meeting*JN171808 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1748 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Text] A reliable Palestinian source in Tunis said that a meeting among PLO Executive Committee members, Fatah officials, and PNC members in Baghdad, where 'Arafat has also been paying a visit, is imminent.

Citing a source close to the Palestine Liberation Front, AFP says that Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] will participate in the meeting which will discuss the latest political and military developments in the Middle East.

On the political level, PLO officials will study the British Foreign Office's refusal to receive the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and will review current consultations to clear the atmosphere between Syria and Jordan and between Syria and Iraq.

On the military level, Palestinian officials will discuss the results of the Israeli raid against the PLO headquarters in Tunis, the hijacking of the Egyptian plane, and the Israeli military threats against the Palestinian presence in some Arab countries.

Khalaf Says PLO Will Not Abandon Muhammad 'Abbas*JN172154 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2040 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Report by Hasan al-Kashif from Baghdad carried within the "Panorama" program]

[Text] Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman, is continuing his visit to the Iraqi capital. This evening he addressed Palestinian cadres in Iraq. Abu 'Ammar spoke and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] answered questions by those attending. Most questions concerned the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship following what took place in London.

Regarding the Jordanian stand and King Husayn's statements in the British capital, Abu Iyad said verbatim: Personally, I say that King Husayn acted hastily in making his statements. The Jordanian members of the delegation should not have met Geoffrey Howe. The Jordanian king's statements were not appropriate and thus covered up for the British stand.

Abu Iyad also explained that Thatcher did not submit any conditions in Aqaba and that the new conditions came to light in London. He said that Muhammad Milhim rejected the conditions after contacting 'Arafat and received an order to reject them. He commented on what took place in London by saying that the incident affirmed the PLO's adherence to the firm assertions it announced in Baghdad following the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Abu Iyad, who was sitting next to 'Arafat, also said that the organization will not abandon Abu al-'Abbas. [Muhammad 'Abbas] He explained that the dispatch of the plane with its passengers to Tunis was an Egyptian mistake, although the U.S. hijacking took place between Greece and Italy. He also affirmed

that all aspects of political, popular, and armed struggle will continue until the Palestinian people under the PLO achieve an independent state. In reply to several parties, he said: The capitulationist is the one who merely talks and does not confront his enemy. Abu Iyad said that the enemy knows that he who speaks about peace [word indistinct] fight. He affirmed that it was impossible for the hijackers of the ship to have killed the elderly American.

For his part, Abu 'Ammar said in his lengthy talk that the raid on Hammam al-Shatt [in Tunis] was a U.S. decision with the approval of the U.S. President. He said that the raid was an assassination operation against the Palestinian leadership carried out in response to a U.S. decision, because had it been merely a military strike it would have been closer to strike at the Palestinian headquarters in Jordan. Washington knew about the raid 3 days before it took place.

'Arafat said that the raid is a sign of weakness and an indication of the PLO's effective and influential role. 'Arafat said that the real enemy is pursuing the real enemy, that is, the United States and Israel are pursuing the PLO. He added: We will not be frightened by conspiracies or raids. The assassination of Palestinian leaders will not halt the Palestinian march. He disclosed that the raid on Hammam al-Shatt was not the only hostile act. Israeli aircraft tried on three occasions to infiltrate Iraqi airspace. However, Iraq's alertness enabled Iraq to thwart these attempts.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, 'Arafat said: Arm our camps so that the Sabra and Shatila massacres will not be repeated. He said that 1,215 new prisoners were detained by the occupation after the PLO vacated the Ansar detention camp [word indistinct] siege of Tripoli. He warned of a new battle being planned in Beirut and Tripoli. He said that the aim of the conspiracy is to expel Palestinians from Beirut and the south. In conclusion, he said: Those who said that we are thousands of miles away are the same ones who are making us responsible for what is taking place in Lebanon.

Salah Khalaf Calls U.S. 'Principal Enemy'
JN171746 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
 1641 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has warned the United States against continuing to ignore the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. In a statement to the Egyptian paper *AL-JUMHUR* YAH published today, he said that Palestinians regarded the United States as their principal enemy even before the air raid against the PLO headquarters in Tunis. Brother Abu Iyad added that the U.S. Administration's adoption of the Zionist enemy stand is the reason for the continuing blows against the Palestinian people.

He said that the Zionist entity is expected to launch specific operations against PLO offices in foreign capitals and against certain Arab governments.

Al-Hasan Blames UK, Khuri for 'Crisis' Over UK Meeting
LD171059 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 17 Oct — Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan has blamed Britain for the failure of the meeting which was to have taken place at the beginning of this week between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the British foreign secretary, and has refuted the British charges that one of the Palestinian members of the delegation had gone back on his pledge to sign an agreed statement.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-ANBA* published here today, Khalid al-Hasan said that Britain was responsible for the failure of the meeting.

Khalid al-Hasan said that the statement contained several sentences that conflict with the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and consequently with the resolutions adopted by the Fes Arab summit and the Palestine National Council.

He pointed out that Muhammad Milhim, mayor of Halhul and member of the delegation to London, had consulted with him and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and then put forward a number of amendments so that the statement would be compatible with the provisions of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. The British side, however, refused to approve them. Furthermore, he said, it would not be possible to have the statement approved and signed by the two PLO members and to be announced in their name without Britain's approval to that which had been jointly agreed to.

Khalid al-Hasan blamed Bishop Iliya Khuri for the crisis, pointing out that the Jordanian side had delivered the text of the statement received from London.

In an interview with KUNA yesterday, Khalid al-Hasan held Bishop Khuri alone responsible, stating that the Jordanians had informed Khuri of the contents of the statement "hoping that he would in turn inform 'Arafat and other Palestinian officials in Amman, including Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, of these contents so that they could study them and express their remarks concerning them." But Al-Hasan added that "regrettably, Bishop Khuri did not inform any of the Palestinian leaders of this for reasons of which we are still unaware."

Al-Banna Threatens Action Against Husayn, Thatcher
DW170901 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 14 Oct 85
 pp 182-205

[Interview with Palestinian leader Sabri al-Banna, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Nidal, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] *SPIEGEL*: Are you Abu Nidal or are you just pretending to be Abu Nidal?

Abu Nidal: Rest assured that you see Abu Nidal before you. You are talking to him.

SPIEGEL: How can we be sure? Your identity cannot be verified by photographic or voice documentation. There is only a picture, which is several years old, of you in a Syrian military camp.

Abu Nidal: The information I give you will convince you that I am Abu Nidal.

SPIEGEL: According to a report by British television late last year, Abu Nidal is dead.

Abu Nidal: Some intelligence services wanted to lure me out into the open that way. Abu Nidal, the evil spirit walking around only at night, is a permanent nightmare for them. The report about my death, which was fabricated by the Jordanian intelligence service together with the services of some Gulf states and the British intelligence service, only demonstrates their inability to recognize the actual situation that has come about through imperialist activities in the Arab world. Those circles depict me as being as dangerous as an atomic bomb. As you see, I am neither a ghost nor a phantom. I am Abu Nidal in the flesh.

SPIEGEL: Please give us some evidence of your identity.

Abu Nidal: Look here (opens his shirt). These are the scars of my operation.

SPIEGEL: A heart operation?

Abu Nidal: Yes.

SPIEGEL: Where was the operation performed?

Abu Nidal: In the United States.

SPIEGEL: Under your name, Abu Nidal?

Abu Nidal: Certainly not. It was under the name of a prominent Saudi, naturally with a fake passport.

SPIEGEL: When was that?

Abu Nidal: Late 1977.

SPIEGEL: Is the report that you were in a London hospital protected by 25 bodyguards incorrect?

Abu Nidal: It is completely false.

SPIEGEL: You did not go to England?

Abu Nidal: Margaret Thatcher is completely on the side of the Zionist movement. She interferes directly and impudently in Arab, particularly Palestinian, affairs. She does that despite the fact that a large part of the British economy depends on Arab capital. The British intelligence service is an information center for the Israeli intelligence service, Mosad, which has infiltrated hundreds of agents with British passports into numerous Arab countries. No wonder that we harbor great enmity for the Thatcher government.

SPIEGEL: What conclusions do you draw from that?

Abu Nidal: We will cooperate with all forces directed against Thatcher, for example the IRA. She escaped the last attack in Brighton, but I can assure you that she will not escape the next attacks. I do not want to say more about that quarrelsome woman.

SPIEGEL: Whom else do you consider your enemy?

Abu Nidal: My enemy is the Zionist occupation force of my homeland Palestine. My enemy is imperialism in all its forms. My enemy is the dismemberment and the fragmented state of my Arab nation. My enemies are the slovenly and chaotic state of our Arab society, as well as the suppression and seduction of our young generation.

However, I will tell you that what I dream about is a united Arab nation living in freedom, justice, and equality.

SPIEGEL: Are explosions and political murder legitimate means to implement such a dream?

Abu Nidal: Indeed — very legitimate. The fact that the Zionists have taken by force part of my Arab homeland is, for me, more than a crime. For me it would be a crime if we permitted the Zionists to leave our homeland alive. That is my philosophy. I, Abu Nidal, consider myself the answer to the misfortune of the Arabs.

SPIEGEL: Why do you hate the Americans so much?

Abu Nidal: If anything absolute exists at all in this world, it is our enmity to U.S. imperialism. Without American help the Zionist structure would not exist anymore. The Americans fan the Gulf war and the quarrels among the Arabs. Should the Arab quarrel come to an end some day, we will not permit one single American to enter our territory.

I can assure you of one thing: If we have the chance to inflict the slightest harm to the Americans, we will not hesitate to do it. There is a life or death war between us and the Americans. In the months and years to come the Americans will think of us.

SPIEGEL: What do you want to achieve with your sinister threats?

Abu Nidal: We want them to disappear from our country. They can elect whom they want as president — a ballet dancer, a cowboy, or an actor. But if U.S. planes drop bombs on our houses, it is terrorism and crime, and we will respond accordingly.

SPIEGEL: Do you put President Reagan on your death list?

Abu Nidal: Naturally. If we get hold of him, we will see to it that posterity eventually assigns him his place of honor in history. Reagan has spent hundreds of millions of dollars to make his White House safe. We like him to be so fearful; he should remain that way.

SPIEGEL: For many Arabs, the U.S. presence is most welcome.

Abu Nidal: Unfortunately. I ask every king, amir, or shaykh in our region to admit honestly whether he dares sleep with his wife without first having asked the Americans for permission. Who could imagine that even such a tiny thing as Qatar would have its own Army, flag, and national anthem, if the Americans had not helped to create such a structure?

SPIEGEL: Not just the Americans — the Soviets pursue their own interests. However, you criticize only the Americans. Do you consider everything the Soviets do justified?

Abu Nidal: The Soviet Union is a true friend of the Arabs, but naturally it also pursues its own interests. It approves of the existence of the Zionist structure in Palestine. We cannot accept that.

SPIEGEL: You have made it sufficiently clear that you are an implacable enemy of imperialism and Zionism. But why do you attack Jewish school children, synagogues, and restaurants?

Abu Nidal: The question is not whether civilians or civilian Jewish installations are hit, because many such installations look innocent on the outside while in fact they serve the Zionist secret service, Mosad.

SPIEGEL: You have accused the British, French, and German Embassies of having become espionage centers. Are you threatening those embassies with attacks?

Abu Nidal: It is not our style merely to threaten. In the French intelligence service, two wings were quarreling to get the upper hand. One wing wanted to remain neutral between the Arabs and the Zionists, the other turned totally to the Zionists under American pressure.

If I may advise the Germans — I recommend they not rely on the French. I warn the French: Within the next 2 months we will strike a blow that you will never forget.

SPIEGEL: What about the Germans?

Abu Nidal: We believe that the BND [Federal Intelligence Service] should work only for the interests and the protection of the German people, and that it should not function as a CIA surrogate. Where is the German genius, where is the German sense of responsibility?

SPIEGEL: What does the BND do against the Arabs?

Abu Nidal: Many things. If those responsible in the BND read these lines, they will know exactly what I mean.

What interest does the FRG have in supporting the reactionary movement of the Muslim Brotherhood and giving it asylum in its territory? Does the German Government not know to what danger it exposes itself that way?

SPIEGEL: As far as we know, the Muslim brothers were only given asylum.

Abu Nidal: That is not true. We sit here in a room with a phone. From here I can establish a direct connection with the Muslim Brotherhood centers in Stuttgart and elsewhere. I have seen these centers in Germany myself.

SPIEGEL: Do you mean to say that you have been in Germany frequently?

Abu Nidal: Yes, I have visited Germany frequently and I will do so again in the near future. I know the states and cities of Germany.

SPIEGEL: You are considered one of the most dangerous men in the world. Many attacks are attributed to you and your organization, including the attack on Shlomo Argov, the Israeli ambassador in London in 1982. Was that your doing?

Abu Nidal: Correct.

SPIEGEL: In doing so, you gave the Israelis a pretext to invade Lebanon. Why did you carry out that attack, which resulted in such devastating consequences for Palestinians?

Abu Nidal: The Zionist ambassador in London was a leading member and founder of the Zionist secret service, Mosad. We attacked the ambassador at a time when he had taken over a leading role for Mosad in Europe. Our fighters adhered to my strict instructions not to hurt any diplomat except him.

SPIEGEL: You should have known that the Israelis had soldiers concentrated on the northern border, just waiting for a reason to act. You supplied them with the justification.

Abu Nidal: Assuming that you are right, what were the results of the invasion? The Zionist armed forces experienced a terrible defeat in Lebanon, as did the so-called multinational peace force, consisting of the Americans, French, British, and Italians.

SPIEGEL: Did you know that Israel planned to invade Lebanon?

Abu Nidal: A blind man would have realized the Zionists planned to invade Lebanon. However, the claim that the attack on the ambassador was the spark unleashing the war is neither evident nor valid.

SPIEGEL: 'Arafat accuses you of having unleashed the war with your attack, thus proving that you are actually an agent of the Israelis.

Abu Nidal: Well, you know, I do not care what 'Arafat says about me. In addition to him, a number of Arab and international politicians say that I am working for the Zionists and the CIA. Others say that I am paid by the French intelligence service and the KGB. The newest rumor is that I am an agent of Khomeyni. My organization and I are said to have been at certain times even spies for the Iraqi regime. Now it is being said that we are Syrian agents. Maybe it will even be said that we are paid by the BND and by King Fahd.

SPIEGEL: In whose service are you really?

Abu Nidal: I would like to tell you something. Many sociologists and psychologists in the East bloc [as published] states have tried to figure out Abu Nidal, the human being. They wanted to find a weak spot in my personality. The result was nil. Eventually they gave it up. I ask every intelligence service in the world to prove to me its ability to make just one cadre member desert our "Fatah Revolutionary Council."

SPIEGEL: How many people do you have, a few dozen or a few hundred?

Abu Nidal: Do you seriously believe that I would answer that?

SPIEGEL: How are you organized, how do your fighters operate?

Abu Nidal: I cannot disclose my plans here to you. My success depends on absolute secrecy. Not even my 8-year-old daughter Bissan knows who I really am.

SPIEGEL: Where do you get the money from?

Abu Nidal: A part comes from voluntary contributions from our members and sympathizers. We are not mercenaries. However, for the time being we have asked an Arab Gulf state to pay us our share of its oil income.

SPIEGEL: On the outside you are considered the only leader of your organization. Do you also have the sole authority to make decisions?

Abu Nidal: You must ask yourself this question: Would it be possible for a man like me, who is exposed to such impossible situations, to head this organization for so long a time if I had no democratic bodyguards? You see that I do not carry a pistol...

SPIEGEL: Not like 'Arafat...

Abu Nidal: (laughs) I can travel to every Arab and European country as I please. No Arab regime is informed where Abu Nidal or the members of his leadership are.

SPIEGEL: You are sought by many intelligence services. Can you tell us what Arab and other countries you have visited?

Abu Nidal: I have seen the whole world, with the exception of two African states.

SPIEGEL: Have you been to Israel?

Abu Nidal: Palestine is my country. In 1967 I was even in Nablus. After 1967 I was in Jordan. I have not managed to go to Israel again.

SPIEGEL: How do you manage to keep your movements secret in a region where every bit of information and every rumor spreads with lightning speed?

Abu Nidal: I will never appear in public until I am buried some day. I have no special wishes or ambitions. I am also not used to

voicing my political views. I am a man of principles, action; an organization.

SPIEGEL: You do not seek public attention like 'Arafat?

Abu Nidal: I must state that the talk I am having with you is the third interview of my life, although I am not so young any more.

SPIEGEL: Yasir 'Arafat has sentenced you to death in absentia. How did that rift happen?

Abu Nidal: We have been quarreling since September 1970. We never got along very well. First we tried to settle our quarrel quietly within Fatah. However, that democratic phase ended in March 1974. 'Arafat and his clique unleashed a campaign against us that caused bloodshed. We separated from Fatah.

More than 150 of our men lost their lives that way, murdered by 'Arafat's people in cold blood. When that terror did not produce the desired success, 'Arafat staged a show trial in our absence. My comrades-in-arms and I were sentenced either to death or long prison terms.

'Arafat's people have tried repeatedly to murder me. It is important to mention in this connection that not one single Arab regime has protected me. We stood alone against 'Arafat's fury.

SPIEGEL: What do you think of 'Arafat now?

Abu Nidal: The puppet 'Arafat dances to the tune of the Zionists and the Americans. He believes he is pulling the strings but in fact he himself is being manipulated. 'Arafat is a puppet directed by the Fatah movement and certain Arab regimes.

SPIEGEL: At times you have cooperated with the Iraqis. Why did your organization break with Iraq?

Abu Nidal: Our alliance with Iraq was torpedoed by Vatican maneuvers. We consider the Vatican a nest of agents and the greatest intelligence center in our region. For tactical reasons I refuse to discuss this issue in detail. However, stop believing that the Vatican is a Christian religious bastion.

SPIEGEL: You see agents and conspirators at work everywhere. Can you substantiate your sympathies for Syria?

Abu Nidal: I am a true believer in the Greater Syria imperium, to which Iraq belongs. Iraq has hurt us very much. A military camp that we set up there with sweat and blood has been destroyed. Our cooperation with Iraq at that time was supposed to increase our strategic depth. That was important to us because we wanted to have Iraq on our side in the fight against Zionism.

SPIEGEL: Do you feel like a Syrian, although you are a Palestinian?

Abu Nidal: We are Syrian citizens. For us, Syria is the mother nation. For us, Syria is history, society, community, and geography. Until recently, half of Lebanon was part of Syria. As you see, we are true Syrian citizens. I myself have Syrian parents.

One of my parents comes from today's Syria, the other from Palestine.

SPIEGEL: You spoke of the Greater Syrian imperium. Is Jordan a part of that imperium?

Abu Nidal: The Syrian imperium consists of Palestine, Iraq, Jordan, and Syria. A state like Jordan did not exist in Arab history prior to the twenties. Geographically seen, Greater Syria includes the territory from the Turkish border in the north to Palestine in the south.

SPIEGEL: The reestablishment of Greater Syrian would also include the elimination of the State of Israel.

Abu Nidal: The closer we get to Arab unity, the greater the chance of eliminating the Zionist structure.

In order to make that clear, I would like to draw your attention to Sultan Saladin and the Crusades. With every victory achieved by Saladin's soldiers over a Christian principality, the Arabs came one step closer to their unity. When Saladin achieved Arab unity, he was able to throw out the Crusaders. That was the right way at that time and for us it still is today.

SPIEGEL: You rule out completely any peaceful negotiations to solve the Palestinian problem?

Abu Nidal: Peaceful solutions do not exist in the world. If you read Arab history, you will see that not one single peaceful way has led to the solution of our problem.

SPIEGEL: Do you really believe that armed might will lead to the goal?

Abu Nidal: I admit that the existence of the Zionists in Palestine will last for some time. We foster no illusions in that respect. At the moment the whole Zionist society is mobilized, and yet our children succeed in fighting the occupiers with stones and knives.

The Camp David peace agreement was concluded with Al-Sadat and it went down together with him. It is only a question of time until Al-Sadat's successor, Husni Mubarak, has to pay dearly for betraying Arab history.

SPIEGEL: Recently a member of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo was murdered. Did you arrange that?

Abu Nidal: Unfortunately, we cannot claim that honor. It belongs to an organization called The Revolutionaries of Egypt.

SPIEGEL: Can you give us some of your biographic data?

Abu Nidal: My life is not very important. However, I will give it for the first time. I come from a bourgeois family. I was born in 1937. My father was a prominent man in the Palestinian economy. He was very rich. He married 13 women. I am the son of the eighth wife. By those 13 women my father produced 16 sons and 8 daughters. Thus, I am now uncle to more than 300 boys and girls. I attended classes at the French mission school, Freres,

in Yafo, from which I was kicked out together with two Christian Arab pupils.

An Islamic school in Jerusalem accepted me. After 2 years, the fight between the Arabs and Zionists broke out. When the Egyptian Army withdrew from Palestine, we followed it. My family was scattered all over the world.

SPIEGEL: What happened to you?

Abu Nidal: We had to spend 9 months in the Burj al-Burajinah camp in the Gaza Strip. Later on I was forced to be a worker employed by the Saudi Arabian company ARAMCO. In Saudi Arabia I was arrested, tortured, and expelled from the country.

SPIEGEL: Are you married? Do you have children?

Abu Nidal: Yes, I have three children.

SPIEGEL: Do you have several wives like your father did, or just one?

Abu Nidal: For God's sake, just one. That is absolutely sufficient.

SPIEGEL: Which politician is your idea of an ideal one?

Abu Nidal: Among contemporary politicians I very much admire the discipline and organizational talent of Zhou Enlai.

SPIEGEL: Which revolution impressed you most, the French, Russian, or the Islamic revolution of Khomeyni?

Abu Nidal: Technical and organizational preparation in the early phase of the Soviet revolution impressed me most. Good organization is decisive for a successful revolution. The political content of the French revolution is just beautiful: freedom, equality, fraternity. We, as a suppressed people, are impressed by these fundamental principles.

SPIEGEL: How about the revolution in Iran?

Abu Nidal: (laughs)

SPIEGEL: What is your real name?

Abu Nidal: Sabri Khalil al-Banna.

SPIEGEL: The press repeatedly carries lists of your acts of terrorism. According to them you have had killed, among others, Palestinians Sa'id Hamani, 'Izz al-Din al-Khalak, and Na'im Khudr.

Abu Nidal: You present a moderate list, a very moderate one. I tell you very clearly: Every Arab or Palestinian taking up some sort of contact or relations with Mosad will end up like the other three — liquidated. We have carried out almost 100 such actions without saying much about them. The reason was always the same — contacts with Mosad.

SPIEGEL: You have never erred, killing an innocent person?

Abu Nidal: Certainly not. First, we questioned all of the accused. If he did not listen to us, we killed him. By the way, Sa'id Hamani was my nephew.

SPIEGEL: What did you achieve with the murders? Have you come closer to your goal?

Abu Nidal: That is not a question for me. If somebody betrays his country, his people, he will get the appropriate answer. All resistance fighters have acted that way. What did the French resistance do with its traitors? We have never shot the innocent or journalists.

SPIEGEL: That is incorrect. In 1978 you shot and killed the well-known Egyptian journalist Sibai in Cyprus.

Abu Nidal: You are making me talk for the first time about this action. It was not directed at Sibai, but at his close friend President al-Sadat.

SPIEGEL: How so?

Abu Nidal: We had outlined a plan to lure the Egyptian intelligence service, headed by Major Nabil, to Cyprus. Maj Nabil was the security chief of an intelligence organization under the exclusive supervision of Al-Sadat. Its main task was to protect the president's life at all costs.

So we shot and killed Sibai on Cyprus, and Al-Sadat reacted exactly as we expected. He sent special troops with military planes to Cyprus, headed by Maj Nabil. They were supposed to carry out a punitive action against us on Cyprus.

Thus, Al-Sadat remained unprotected at home. The additional plan of action envisaged exploiting the situation and killing Al-Sadat with his confidants. For certain reasons, however, the second step of our plan could not be carried out. At any rate, there was some shooting at the airport in Cyprus, killing Maj Nabil and half of his elite troops. At the state funeral for Nabil and his people, Al-Sadat did not dare appear, despite his saying that he would.

SPIEGEL: Do you still do such things now?

Abu Nidal: Yes, for example with Ahmad al-Jarallah, the chief editor of the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH*. We have nothing against his commentaries and analyses. However, his publishing house in Kuwait is not a press house, but a whorehouse. We have asked him repeatedly in writing and orally to withdraw his hand that is so boldly stretched out to the Mosad. However, that corrupt person decided to accept an invitation to occupied Palestine. Every Arab must know that treason will be punished with death. The Kuwaiti regime must not forget that Kuwait is an Arab country and that its oil is Arab oil and not Zionist-American oil. We shot at Al-Jarallah — he got away that time. I hope he has gotten the message.

SPIEGEL: How does it help you to hunt people such as Al-Jarallah? There are Arab leaders who have permanent contacts with the Israelis, such as, for example, King Husayn and President Mubarak.

Abu Nidal: Who says that Mubarak and Husayn can live safely and without worries? Almost daily the Egyptian intelligence service discovers assassination plans against Mubarak. Our organization has decided to liquidate King Husayn; however, some assassination attempts have failed.

There were some arrogant people at one time who said they were immortal, such as Al-Sadat and 'Arafat's friend 'Isam al-Sartawi. Where are they now? Who wants to maintain that Husni Mubarak and King Husayn will enjoy a long life?

SPIEGEL: You did not liquidate Al-Sadat, but Al-Sartawi. What crime did he commit?

Abu Nidal: His case was absolutely clear. He set up a peace committee with the Zionists. The former general of the Zionist police, Peled, was a member of that committee. We have unimpeachable documents proving that Al-Sartawi was a CIA agent. He was 'Arafat's right hand, so we chopped off 'Arafat's right hand.

SPIEGEL: Is every Jew, every Israeli, your enemy?

Abu Nidal: Every Zionist is my enemy. However, I differentiate between Zionists and Jews. Not every Jew is my enemy.

SPIEGEL: Do you not see that there are also forces in Israel wanting peace with the Arabs?

Abu Nidal: The so-called peace movement is nothing but a hoax. We do not believe it. Uri Avneri, for example, is a Zionist immigrant; He should go back where he came from — Germany, close to Hannover. If he means it honestly, he must clearly disassociate himself from the Zionist ideology. Then we will believe what he says.

SPIEGEL: Do you also cooperate with European underground organizations?

Abu Nidal: Certainly. With the French Direct Action, the Belgian Fighting Communist Cells, the Irish IRA, the Basque ETA, the German Red Army Faction, and so on. Why not, what is wrong with that? The imperialists have united, fighting us everywhere. So we have also united with the slogan: "Oppressed, Unite!"

SPIEGEL: What do you consider to be the difference between a just fight and terrorism?

Abu Nidal: A just fight means the right of a people to use all means available against usurpers in their country. Terrorism is the liquidation of innocent people without reason through a group, an organization, or state force, such as in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps.

SPIEGEL: How do you deal with the fact that more Arabs have been killed in attacks by other Arabs than by Zionists?

Abu Nidal: Those Arabs you refer to are nothing but instruments in the hands of Zionists and imperialists. We will teach the states on the Arab peninsula that our children in Syria, Lebanon,

Jordan, and Palestine are as valuable as their children in Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Oman.

SPIEGEL: The PLO is split now. Do you believe that it has any chance of defeating Israel militarily?

Abu Nidal: Neither the Palestinians nor the PLO will ever be in a position to achieve a military victory over the Zionists. A victory over the Zionists can be achieved only through a pan-Arab strategy; all Arabs must take part in it. As long as the Zionist structure exists in Palestine, Arabs will be forced to unite to face that danger.

We Palestinians and Lebanese will be the spark for the fight by all Arabs against the Zionists. We will fan the great fire in the Middle East.

SPIEGEL: Do you really believe that Syria will permit you to fight from its territory against Israel?

Abu Nidal: That is not the question. The question is how the conflict between Arabs and Zionists will develop in the coming years. How will the Syrian regime develop its relations with the other forces of that region? It is also important how Syria develops. Will it become a basis for our revolution or not?

SPIEGEL: What do you think of Al-Qadhdhafi and Libya?

Abu Nidal: Brother Mu'ammar is an upright man. We are linked by a deep and strong friendship. Our relations are based on mutual respect. We dream the same dream of a united Arab nation. He is a lonely bird singing his song apart from the flight of others. However, sometimes the birds fly with him and sing his songs with him. His country is a firm base against imperialism and Zionism. He hates U.S. imperialism from the bottom of his heart. He is a great help to us.

SPIEGEL: What part of his policy do you reject?

Abu Nidal: His political ideas are not contested by us. Some of his formulations and definitions we would express differently. However, his basic principles are identical to ours.

SPIEGEL: Abu Nidal, we thank you for this talk.

PLO Official Denies Headquarters To Be Moved

GF171330 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 16 Oct 85 p 18

[Excerpt] Amman — 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee, categorically denied news circulated recently that the PLO intends to move its headquarters from Tunis to Baghdad, Cairo, or Algiers. In statement to *AL-SIYASAH*, he said that the time is not ripe to consider this issue, affirming that the recent visits by some Arab officials to the Tunisian capital were to express solidarity with the Tunisian and Palestinian officials following the Zionist raid on the organization's headquarters. He said that these visits have nothing to do with transferring the headquarters to another Arab capital. Ahmad stated that the Palestinian leadership will hold a comprehensive meeting within the coming days to discuss new develop-

ments following the Zionist raid and the U.S. hijacking of the Egyptian airliner, but the issue of moving the headquarters will not be on the agenda.

He added that Palestinian contacts are being currently conducted with three Arab governments — Jordan, Iraq, and Tunis — to hold the meeting of the Palestinian leaders so as to make a decision to cope with the dangerous events. The meeting will be presided over by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Palestinian Command Reports Attack on Israel Center

JN171905 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1641 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

After receiving instructions, one of our groups of fighters operating inside the occupied homeland planted several timed explosive charges yesterday inside an administrative center belonging to the occupation forces in the (Ramazzat) settlement, near Tel Aviv.

While the center was crowded with several enemy soldiers, our group detonated the explosive charges. The center sustained grave material damage and several enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded. A number of vehicles parked outside the center also sustained massive damage. Despite the military cordon and the search and arrest campaigns launched by the occupation forces, our group withdrew safely from the scene of the operation. Revolution until victory!

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the explosion, but, as usual, did not mention any losses.

Fatah Dissidents on U.S. Role in Kidnapping Soviets

JN171849 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Report by Louis Faris from Damascus]

[Excerpt] The Fatah uprising movement, which is opposed to 'Arafat, has directly accused what it called the forces which are agents of Israel and the United States of detaining the Soviet diplomats. The movement said that the United States and Israel are involved in this operation through their tools. The movement warned of the consequences of the continuing detention of the Soviet diplomats.

ICO Secretary General Addresses UN on Middle East

GF171219 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0810 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, 16 Oct (SPA) — Sayyid Sharif al-Din Pirzada, ICO secretary general, yesterday addressed the UN General Assembly, during which he thanked the UN Security Council for providing him with this opportunity to participate in discussions on the situation in the Middle East.

Pirzada remarked that the UN Security Council is meeting to discuss the Middle East issue, which concerns the world community, particularly the Islamic world, following a resolution by the Nonaligned ministerial council. The discussion is also being held in response to the desire of Nonaligned Movement members to seriously discuss all aspects of the issue and to study obstacles standing in the way of finding a comprehensive settlement to the issue as well as the means to eliminate these obstacles.

The ICO secretary general said that this meeting comes in the wake of two recent events which have cast a shadow on the discussions. They are, first, the Israeli raid on Tunisian territory and the destruction of PLO offices which claimed more than 60 innocent lives, in addition to the wounded and material losses. The other event is the hijacking of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* and the subsequent interception of the Egyptian plane which was carrying the hijackers by U.S. planes which forced it to land at a U.S. military base in Italy. He pointed out that the action by the United States has serious legal implications.

Pirzada added that one cannot help but realize that some of those participating in the discussion are making an effort to bypass the basic issue and that they have made the recent hijack operation by the Palestinians the center of their discussion, without putting this action in its proper place as one of a series of acts of violence which comes as a response to the acts of terrorism which Israel carries out.

He pointed out that the phenomenon of violence is not the cause of the conflict in the Middle East and that there is no hope of eliminating it unless we ask ourselves what the main reason for the violence is, which is the denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, which include their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish an independent state in their land, Palestine.

He said that the Palestinian people have been dispossessed, and forced to leave their homes, land, and country. They have been deprived of basic human rights, and subjected to persecution inside the occupied territories and abroad. He pointed out that the Palestinian identity and the Palestinian existence as a people are threatened. They have been deprived of all justice because for decades Israel has refused to respond to the appeals of the international community to restore the rights of the Palestinian people.

The ICO secretary general said that the basic elements of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East are well known and have been made clear in the Arab peace plan, which was approved by the Fes summit. He said that the elements of peace call for the restoration to the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights, including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and their right to a sovereign homeland; Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and the right of all countries in the region to exist within internationally guaranteed and recognized borders, in addition to achieving justice and security for all peoples. He emphasized that Israeli intransigence has prevented the implementation of all these elements.

Pirzada referred to the need to convene an international peace conference in the Middle East under UN auspices in which the United States, the Soviet Union, the PLO, and all the concerned countries would participate.

In conclusion, he said that delay in achieving a comprehensive and just solution in the Middle East will lead to further tension and the consecration of injustice.

BAHRAIN

New Zealand Minister Arrives for 3-Day Visit

GF121815 Manama WAKH in English
1535 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Manama, 12 Oct (WAKH) — New Zealand's Foreign Trade and Tourism Minister Mike Moore [title as received] and his accompanying delegation arrived here today on a 3-day official visit to Bahrain at the invitation of Bahraini Commerce and Agriculture Minister Habib al-Qasim.

The New Zealand minister will discuss with Mr Habib al-Qasim and other officials here cooperation between the two countries in trade, economy and tourism fields.

The New Zealand minister hailed bilateral relations between the two countries.

"My government is willing to widen trade, economic and tourism relations to include the political relations as well," he said.

Upon arrival, the minister described the visit to New Zealand by HH the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah as successful. "The visit helped to strengthen bilateral relations in trade fields," he said.

Jordanian Minister Ends Visit, Departs

GF171205 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0730 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 17 Oct (WAKH) — Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib left Manama today for Amman following a 3-day official visit to Bahrain. He was seen off by Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad.

In a predeparture statement, Al-Khatib lauded the results of his visit to Bahrain and his meetings with senior officials. He said that his meetings with them centered on strengthening bilateral relations.

KUWAIT

UN Envoy Denies Alleged Oil Deliveries to RSA

LD171118 Kuwait KUNA in English
0952 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, Oct 17 (KUNA) — Kuwait lashed out late Wednesday afternoon at Israeli allegations that four Arab countries, including Kuwait, had shipped oil to the apartheid regime of South Africa.

The Kuwaiti representative in the fourth committee (decolonization) Sabah Khalid al-Sabah charged "the false insinuations made by a representative of the Zionist entity" in front of the committee Tuesday aimed at distract the committee from Israel's relationship with the Pretoria regime.

"Whenever it (Israel) feels that the international community is exposing its wrong practices and complicity with South Africa, it resorts to spreading accusations to divert attention from the collaboration of the two racist regimes which are both expansionist," Al-Sabah said.

The Israeli representative claimed that the Shipping Research Bureau, based in the Netherlands, had found that 75 percent of the oil shipments to South Africa that it traced, came from four Arab countries, Saudi Arabia (39 percent), United Arab Emirates (24 percent), Oman (10 percent) and Kuwait (two percent).

The Kuwaiti representative quoted a report by the same research bureau as saying, "Kuwait is not mentioned in its report because there is no company based in Kuwait that sold oil to South Africa and no ship had sailed from Kuwait to South Africa."

"Kuwait's record is clear not only in taking decisions but also in applying them when it comes to the oil embargo on South Africa," al-Sabah said.

Further, he pointed to Kuwait's chairmanship of the expert group that looked into arrangements to execute the oil embargo in accordance with a General Assembly Resolution in 1982.

Also, he pointed to the clear and frank conditions Kuwait imposes on its oil buyers regarding the prohibition of reselling oil to South Africa and its 1979 decision to stop all its oil sales to Point Oil Company, because it violated the conditions.

The Kuwaiti representative, moreover, pointed to the decision undertaken by all Arab countries which are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to consolidate its imposition of the oil embargo on South Africa.

Foreign Minister Returns from Luxembourg Talks

LD161812 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, returned home this evening from Luxembourg after leading the GCC delegation to talks there with a delegation from the EEC countries on the means of strengthening relations between the two sides. Also on the same plane was GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah.

Al-Masidi Inaugurates Arabsat Ground Station

LD162338 Kuwait KUNA in English
1710 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 16 (KUNA) — Kuwait's telecommunications minister 'Isa Muhammad al-Masidi Wednesday [16 October] inaugurated the Arabsat ground station in Kuwait.

The minister said in an inaugural speech that the operation of the Kuwait ground station for the Arab satellite was an achievement that would bolster the role of audio visual media in strengthening cultural and scientific liaison between Arab countries.

The minister said that placing the first Arab satellite (Arabsat) in orbit last February and the second Arabsat last July heralded a new era where the Arab world would be employing modern technology to keep pace with the global rapid development.

He also said linking the Arab world through a satellite network would consolidate Arab solidarity through bringing together the Arab nation.

Later, the minister, accompanied by Housing and Public Works [Minister] 'Abd al-Rahman al-Huti unveiled a miniature of the ground station and toured the station's facilities.

Launching a satellite telephone line, the minister called his Tunisian and Omani counterparts Ibrahim Khoudja and Ahmad ibn Suwaydan al-Balushi.

Al-Huti also talked to his Tunisian and Omani counterparts.

OMAN

Petroleum Minister on Hormuz, Other Issues

GF161111 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0915 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Muscat, 16 Oct (WAKH) — Petroleum and Minerals Minister Sa'id al-Shanfari has expressed the readiness of the GCC countries to mediate between Iraq and Iran to end the war when asked to do so. He also hoped that the two warring countries will be able to find solutions acceptable to both of them to end bloodshed and preserve property.

In a statement to WAKH, he said that an agreement had been signed in the past between Oman and Iran which regulates the relationship between the two countries in the Strait of Hormuz. He said: According to the agreement, Iran will not close the Strait in the face of international navigation, and if such a thing happens then the closure of the Strait will only last a few days. He pointed out that the first side to suffer from the closure of the Strait will be Iran, not the region's countries.

As for the proposed petroleum pipeline which will pass through all Gulf countries and end in Omani territory, he said that the studies have ended and that they proved the economic usefulness and the strategic importance of the project. He added that Iraq will take part in the proposed project and this may happen at a later stage as Iraq need not take part in such projects at the moment. He pointed out that Iraq currently has no difficulties in the export of its oil after it completed all its preparations through the pipelines extending between Iraq on one hand, and Turkey and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the other.

Answering a question on why Oman is not an OPEC member, he said that although Oman is not a member of OPEC, it abides to a great extent with OPEC tariffs. He added that as the Sultanate of Oman is a GCC member country, the activities of the GCC countries include all sectors, including the oil sector. He said that although the oil sector is of great importance since it constitutes 65 percent of the gross national income, the Sultanate of Oman exerts various efforts to diversify the sources of Omani national

economy, particularly in the field of agriculture, fisheries, industry, and metals.

On the production of copper, Al-Shanfari said that geological activity designed to extract various metal resources and to exploit them began in the early 1970's. The first outcome of these efforts was Oman's export of copper in June 1983. He said that the exploited copper satisfies the local consumption. The silver extracted from copper is regarded as of the best quality in the world. The metal sector's share in gross local production constituted 7.2 million riyals in 1984. He hoped that the Gulf projects will be established for copper industry and for benefiting from the Omani production that covers the Gulf consumption of this metal. He added that the geological survey which began in 1972 will end in mid-1986. He said that this led to the discovery of more than 200 metal locations of crude chromium. Other locations have also been spotted which include crude metals of manganese and [indistinct word]. He said that in order to complete the various geological studies undertaken by Omani petroleum and minerals ministry — which are designed to extract metals — a chemical laboratory has been established and supplied with the scientific equipment need to locally analyze the samples instead of sending them abroad.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Returns to Jeddah 16 Oct

GF161548 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1530 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 16 Oct (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, returned to Jeddah from abroad this evening.

Crown Prince Receives PLO's Hani al-Hasan

GF121828 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1756 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Oct (SPA) — His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, received at his palace this evening Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to the PLO Executive Committee chairman. The audience was attended by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the National Guard, and Prince Turki ibn Muhammad Al Sa'ud, adviser at the crown prince's court.

UAE

Delegation Formed To Attend GCC Summit

GF141044 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan will lead the UAE delegation to the sixth GCC summit scheduled to be held in Muscat on 3 November.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported today that a senior delegation was formed to accompany his highness the president. The delegation includes Defense Minister Muhammad ibn Rashid Al Maktum; the president's representative Ahmad Khalifah al-Suwaydi; Major General Hammudah ibn 'Ali, minister of state for internal affairs; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Director of Protocol Sa'id al-Darmaki; Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid; and Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid.

The delegation also includes 'Ali al-Shurafa, director of the President's Court; 'Abdallah al-Nuways, Information and Culture Ministry undersecretary; Chief of Staff Major General Muhammad Sa'd al-Badi; Humayd ibn Drayy, director of the Prime Minister's Office and the protocol director in Dubayy; Shaykh Sa'id Sa'id, ambassador at the Foreign Ministry; Khamis Butur Nayti, director of the President's Office; and Isma'il 'Ubayd, the UAE charge d'affaires in Oman.

President Meets With ELF Chairman Sabbe

GF121702 Manama WAKH in English

1527 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuwayyan received today the chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Fronts Executive Committee, Osman Saleh Sabbe who briefed him on political and military developments in the Eritrean struggle for self determination.

Sabbe who heads a united front of three Eritrean organisations is currently on a tour of a number of countries in the region.

In a statement after the meeting, Sabbe spoke in praise of Shaykh Zayid's support and efforts to bring about the successful unification of the Eritrean guerrilla organisations.

Response Urged to UK Cancellation of Meeting

GF161758 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic

16 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Return of Insult"]

[Excerpts] The recent British stand concerning the meeting with the joint delegation concurs with the U.S.-Israeli stand and must not pass unanswered.

What is more important than all else is the fact that Britain has sizable economic interests in the Arab world. It must behave in a manner different from that recently displayed. However, it is clear that it does not attach any weight to official Arab reactions because it does not believe they are worthy of consideration. Britain does not use its knowledge of historical details of Arab issues to establish a just stand, as it is called in the world of politics, but to enhance its interests in the Arab world in any manner it considers appropriate.

The insult directed by Britain to its guests has affected all Arabs. If governments are unable to respond, the ordinary citizen can at least negatively respond. He can avoid buying British and U.S. goods. If only this refrainment occurs, the British Government

will think twice before practicing its haughtiness, which reminds us of the days of the mandate and the high commissioner.

PDRY

Chairman, YAR Delegation Mark 14 Oct Anniversary

GF141416 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic

1230 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received the side from the northern part of the homeland participating in the ceremonies of the 22d anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution anniversary. The northern part's delegation was led by Brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs. He conveyed to the brother secretary general greetings and congratulations from his brother, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the country, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, on this great occasion of the Yemeni people. These people have sacrificed to make victorious the two glorious revolutions of 26 September and 14 October in which they overthrew a most vicious secerdotal rule in the north and expelled the British colonialists from the south.

During the meeting, they reviewed unity coordination issues in various fields within the framework of the Yemeni Supreme Council and the horizons for developing them to serve the goals and aspirations of our Yemeni people for progress and unity. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad sent greetings on the occasion to his brother, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and our brothers in the northern part of the homeland, stressing that this dear anniversary comes at a time when the Yemeni people in both parts are enjoying security and stability and struggling for [words indistinct] their country.

This meeting was attended by Brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs. The delegation from the northern part of the homeland arrived in Aden this morning.

Ends Visit, Departs

GF141736 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic

1630 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs in the northern part of the homeland, today left Aden after participating in the celebrations on the 22d anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution. He was bade farewell at the airport by Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs in the southern part of the homeland, and a number of officials.

22d Anniversary Congratulations Reported

Soviet Cable Received

GF140606 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers received a congratulatory cable from the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Council of Ministers on the 22d anniversary of the glorious 14 October Revolution. Following is the text:

The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Council of Ministers, and the whole Soviet people convey to you, to the YSP Central Committee, to the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and to the PDRY Government and its friendly people their heartfelt congratulations. The revolution of 14 October 1963 provided a colossal impetus for struggle to ensure attainment of freedom and national independence. It also opened a new chapter for Yemeni people under the leadership of its experienced and struggling leadership, the YSP.

The PDRY people have achieved great success in economic and social progress. During the years of the Republic's independence important branches of industry were established. Substantial progress was attained in the field of agriculture as well. The revolution also provided the opportunity for Yemenis to get an education and learn the sciences. We highly value the PDRY's anti-imperialism, its immutable democratic path, and its active support for efforts of the USSR and other socialist countries to fight the hazards of nuclear war, to end the arms race, to alleviate international tension, and to enhance peace in the world. The PDRY plays an outstanding role in bolstering the democratic and the liberation movement powers in the Arab world and in the struggle to attain a comprehensive and just resolution of the Middle East crisis. The Soviet Union is pleased to mention that cooperation with the PDRY develops in a dynamic way on the party and the official levels according to the spirit of the friendship and cooperation agreement between our two countries.

We wish you, the YSP and the Supreme People's Council Presidium, as well as the government and people of the friendly PDRY, further success along the path of socialism and in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism in the Middle East to establish a firm peace in the region.

Cuban Cable Received

GF140640 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium has received a congratulatory cable from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and

president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers on the 22d anniversary of the 14 October anniversary. The text follows:

With great joy I convey to you, in the name of the Cuban Communist Party, the Cuban Government, and the Cuban people, best wishes for success and flourishing for the PDRY Party, Government, and people on the 22d anniversary of the start of the armed struggle in your country. This struggle was courageously and firmly demonstrated before the oppression of the colonialists with the aim of attaining liberation. Any people who can achieve victory will never be defeated by an imperial power. This was vivid in the bright history of the PDRY. The firm determination for victory and struggle is clear through the daily fight being fought by the Yemeni people, who are united with the revolutionary pioneer, the YSP.

We are confident that our two peoples will continue in the direction of the victories from which we began. They also know how to attain the noble goals represented in building a new society ruled by the principles of socialism and the international proletarianism.

Let me convey to you, dear comrade, our friendship, our solidarity, and our revolutionary appreciation.

DFLP Cable Received

GF170747 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has congratulated Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the brother members of the YSP Political Bureau and central committee, on the complete success of the YSP Third Congress and the election of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad as secretary general of the party.

In the cable sent by DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah, the DFLP expressed to the brother secretary general and the brothers, the members of the YSP Political Bureau and central committee, total confidence that the resolutions, recommendations, and directions adopted by the YSP Third Congress will consecrate the practical and revolutionary policy of the party with regard to all issues pertaining to the Arab peoples, foremost among which is the Palestinian issue. The DFLP lauded the stance of unlimited support given by the YSP and the PDRY to the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab national liberation movement in general.

The DFLP warmly welcomed the policy in the Palestinian sphere presented in the political report and unanimously approved by the YSP Third Congress. The policy calls for exerting efforts for the sake of PLO unity on the basis of its national line, which is opposed to imperialism, and in order to prevent continued undermining of the revolution and the PLO, and to emphasize the continued struggle to regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which is their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish an independent national state.

The cable said: Your emphasis on the rightfulness of the bases in the Aden-Algeriers agreement for the sake of restoring PLO unity, receives an extensive welcome from all Palestinian, Arab, and internationalistic democratic and progressive forces, foremost among which are the countries of the socialist block led by the friendly USSR.

The DFLP expressed confidence that the coming stage, based on the resolutions of the YSP Third Congress, will not only bolster the standing of the PDRY, but will also impart to the Palestinian nationalist movement a new qualitative weight which is bound to strengthen and support the struggle of our revolution in order to achieve our people's just aims.

YAR

Foreign Minister Returns From UN Session

GF161246 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee, returned to Sanaa from New York today after leading our country's delegation to the 40th session of the UN General Assembly.

President Receives Minister After PDRY Trip

GF141858 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received at his office in the presidential palace in Ta'iz Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs; and state officials and members of the General People's Congress who today returned to Ta'iz from Aden. They had participated in the celebrations of the southern part of the homeland on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution, which was a natural extension of the glorious 26 September revolution.

Revolution, Graduation Celebrations Held

GF150616 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Our Yemeni people in both parts of the homeland today celebrated the 22d anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution, and the celebrations marking the 23d anniversary of the glorious 26 September revolution are continuing.

On this occasion, a big celebration was held at the al-Nasr camp on the graduation of a number of groups from military schools and academies from the second Sa'iqah brigade, and the school of the air police and central security, in addition to a group from the artillery brigade and police academy.

Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the standing committee, attended the celebration on behalf of the president. The celebration was also attended by the brother members of the consultative council; the chief of staff of the Armed Forces and member of the Standing Committee; Cabinet members; Standing Committee members; a number of members of the General People's Congress and local councils for cooperative development; and senior officers of the armed and security forces.

While making a speech, Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, said that the great accomplishments achieved in Yemeni unity work during recent years affirm the credibility of the method adopted by the political leadership in the two parts of Yemen, under the leadership of brothers Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. This is good proof that they are working to interpret the unity ambitions of the people and that unity work receives all required care, concern, and follow-up from the Yemeni Supreme Council.

The prime minister said that many unity gains and accomplishments were achieved during the past few years. He said that the unity dialogue was transferred to the level of practical implementation, whether on the level of joint cooperation and coordination activities in development work, economics, trade, cultural, and political fields, on the level of adopting joint projects, on the level of establishing new unity establishments which have already begun their work and have begun to implement their duty so that they can be the strong bases for the unity construction, and the [word indistinct] of the state of Yemeni unity, the characteristics of which have become very clear through the contents of the unity agreements signed between the two parts of Yemen. He affirmed that the draft constitution of the unity state is based on the Islamic Shari'a.

Concluding, the prime minister and members of the standing committee said: We are very happy today about your graduation and success. This is regarded as strong support and a new gain for our Armed Forces which will bolster their military qualifications and capabilities. I can only express my gratitude and appreciation for all the efforts to [word indistinct] our armed and security forces and which have been exerted under the leadership of brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and the general leadership.

I would also like to thank the commanders of those academies and training committees and all those who contributed to preparing all those young cadres.

The celebration concluded with the national anthem.

December Joint Maneuvers With U.S. Canceled*GF180924 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 Oct 85*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Oct (WAKH) — Egypt has decided to cancel the joint military maneuvers with the United States, which were scheduled to be held in December, in retaliation for the U.S. air piracy against the Egyptian plane.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, published in Abu Dhabi today, quotes official Egyptian sources as saying that following this resolution, the U.S. command group, which arrived 2 weeks ago in order to make preparations for the maneuvers, left Egyptian territory.

The sources have said that the Egyptian political leadership made the decision to cancel the joint maneuvers "since current circumstances and the supreme interests of the country do not permit their holding." The sources said that no official statement on the cancellation of the maneuvers has been issued, since no earlier statement had been issued to hold them.

The sources added that reports indicating that a state of top alert has been declared on Egypt's borders with occupied Palestine and that reinforcements and huge military concentrations have moved to the front since last Saturday are not true.

Mubarak Refuses To Receive Reagan Message*GF181016 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 18 Oct 85*

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 18 Oct (QNA) — The newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, which is published in Dubayy, reports in a dispatch from Cairo that President Husni Mubarak has made a decision — not yet announced — to halt all joint maneuvers with the United States. He has also refused to receive the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, who had requested time to deliver a message to the Egyptian president from the U.S. President, clarifying Washington's stand on the interception by U.S. planes of the Egyptian plan. The presidential palace asked the ambassador to deliver the message through the Foreign Ministry.

The paper added that Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, foreign minister, informed the U.S. ambassador of Egypt's total rejection of the justifications provided by the United States for the aggression on the Egyptian plane.

Mubarak Sends Messages to EC Governments*NC171323 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today sent messages to the heads of states and governments in the EC. The messages deal with recent developments in the Middle East, Egypt's stand on these events, and their effect on the march toward peace. In his messages, President Mubarak stresses the importance of making every effort to achieve a comprehensive peace in the area.

University Denounces Israeli Raid, U.S. Action*NC161831 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 16 Oct 85*

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct (MENA) — Al-Azhar University has denounced both the Israeli aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the interception of the Egyptian civilian airliner by U.S. planes.

A statement issued by the staff, students, and employees of Al-Azhar University said that they were shocked by the news of the U.S. aggression against the Egyptian civilian airliner. This act has pained thousands of the university students, staff, and workers. The statement pointed out that developments such as these are meant to thwart peace and to eliminate the Palestinian issue. It added that if this issue is not settled, then the hopes of those seeking the establishment of peace in the Middle East will only be a mirage with no tangible basis.

The statement stressed that the university council has no doubt that Egypt's political leadership desires to deal with this issue sincerely and in the spirit of peace. It added: This compels us to appeal to universities in both the East and the West to back international justice by supporting the Palestinian issue.

Abolition of U.S. Military Facilities Urged*PM171220 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 16 Oct 85 p 11*

[Article by Staff Major General Tal'at Ahmad Musallam, Fellow of the Nasir Academy Higher War College: "Role of U.S. Bases"]

[Text] The U.S. military bases have played a major role in violating Arab sovereignty in recent times. Despite Israel's ability to carry out a long-range raid on the PLO headquarters — the criminal raid that violated Tunisian airspace, attacked Tunisian territory, and killed Tunisians just as it killed Palestinians — it cannot be said that this raid was carried out without backing and assistance from the U.S. forces stationed at Italian bases either in Sicily or on the mainland, or from the Mediterranean 6th Fleet which is based in Italy. Recently U.S. fighters from the Sigonella base in Sicily intercepted the Egyptian aircraft which was carrying the PLO representatives and the men who hijacked the Italian ship, as well as Egyptians and others. This was a blatant attack on Egyptian sovereignty, Egyptian individuals, Egyptian property, and Egyptian policy, which interceded in order to save the hostages' lives, as well as the guarantees Egypt gave to the Palestinian leadership's representatives. Therefore the United States has insulted the Arab people of Egypt and the Palestinian Arab people and their leaderships; it indicated that they are not allowed to move beyond the limits set for them by the U.S. "cowboys" and the pioneer of international terror, Israel.

If we have the right, indeed the duty, to be outraged by this U.S.-Israeli piracy and by the insolence of those who ordered it, followed it up, and rejoiced at its completion, we should not be surprised. The fact is that this is the U.S. policy in the area. The United States helped Israel in the 1973 October War in order to

prevent us from liberating our land; it helped Israel militarily against the Lebanese Arab people; it bombed the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance in Beirut with its fleet and aircraft; it attacked Iranian territory in an attempt to rescue its hostages; and it threatened Lebanon with its fleet during the TWA airliner crisis. If some are surprised that U.S. aggression is being directed against us for the first time in 12 years, they should only blame themselves; gangsterism does not discriminate. Let us recall how the United States dealt with its allies in Western Europe, particularly during the October 1973 war.

However, we must observe that the United States would have been unable to do what it did or attack the sovereignty of the countries of the area if it did not find bases for its forces in the area or facilities provided for its forces by the countries of the area. The military bases in Italy played a major role in recent events. The U.S. military bases in Turkey, Greece, and Spain also represent potential threats. This is in addition to its principal base in Israel. The continued existence of these bases constitute a continued potential threat to Arab sovereignty. But what is most dangerous is that the Arab countries have granted the United States facilities in their territories and ports. Such facilities exist in Egypt, Tunisia — which has a strategic cooperation agreement with the United States — and Morocco. Thus these Arab countries provide the United States with facilities to attack them. Turkey has done well by announcing that it will not allow the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] — the Central Command — to use Turkish bases and that it will not accept the use of Turkish bases for intervention outside the NATO area.

Have we not an even stronger right than Turkey to adopt such a measure? Would we be exaggerating if we were to demand the abolition of military facilities granted to the United States which has attacked our sovereignty and insulted us. Is it logical for joint exercises to be held with forces that have intercepted our aircraft and backed the criminal Israeli raid on Tunis? Is it permissible to cooperate with forces that attack us and provide the enemy with information in order to carry out its criminal actions against our Arab brothers? The matter calls for reviewing all past events and reassessing our relations with the United States and for abolishing the military facilities given to it. Egyptian airspace should be closed to the U.S. military aircraft and we should ask the Arab brethren to do the same. Finally, the two U.S. battalions stationed in Sinai within the framework of the multinational forces should abandon their heavy weapons and confine themselves to the use of personal weapons like the rest of the multinational forces.

This action must be combined with readiness to pay the price. The United States will not remain silent in the face of such measures and will try to bring pressure to bear on us through using its aid, especially wheat, as a means of pressure. Can we reduce our consumption; can we be satisfied with one loaf instead of two, or half a loaf instead of one? Can we abstain from eating cakes, cookies, and confectionery? This is a small price for our sovereignty, the freedom of our will, and the freedom of our nation in general. This is the only way we can confront the dangers threatening us. Can we start this with a popular action without waiting for the government to make a decision? Can the political parties and trade unions take the initiative in this? If we cannot then we have no right even to be angry.

AL-AHRAM on Reagan Remarks Regarding Hijacking
PM161445 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition
in Arabic 15 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Reagan Demands PLO Try Italian Ship's Hijackers; Then Goes Back on His Statements, Saying They Were Influenced by Mad Rage"; followed by unnamed editor's comment]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan announced in statements published in the *INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE* last Thursday that the hijackers who killed an American on board the Italian ship must be handed over to a sovereign state to be tried and punished.

Reagan said at a news conference at O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, that it would be appropriate for the PLO to try the four hijackers if its leader, 'Arafat, had some kind of national court like any country that could bring them to justice. The President's statements created confusion among his aides, who did not realize that these remarks could be tantamount to recognizing the PLO which the United States considers a terrorist organization.

In less than an hour Reagan went back on his statement. He told journalists: There could be some kind of confusion and muddle, for which I may be responsible. He then said that he did not implicitly mean that the PLO should try the hijackers. I should not have made such a statement while I was in a mad rage; I was thinking of vengeance, not justice.

Comment by the Editor

New questions arise everyday and need satisfactory answers. These, for example, include:

The U.S. President's statements and his going back on them.

Egypt intervened to save the passengers on the Italian ship at the official request of the Italian and West German governments. The two countries signed documents allowing Egypt to release the hijackers after receiving them and saving the lives of the hostages. The U.S. ambassador did not sign this paper, even though he did not know that an American citizen had been killed. The present urgent question now is: If the American ambassador did have information that an American citizen had been killed, why did he not inform the Egyptian authorities to this effect? There are still many doubts leading to the suggestion that the U.S. operation of intercepting the Egyptian civilian plane was a planned one.

Government Praised for Stance on Hijacking
PM161415 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition
in Arabic 12 Oct 85 pp 3

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "Will Warnings Do?"]

[Excerpts] We never imagined that ingratitude would be Egypt's reward for succeeding in saving hundreds of innocent lives or that it would become the target of an avalanche of condemnation and

suspect attempts to cast doubt on it. The Egyptian political leadership never for one moment imagined that it would be implicated in such things as cover-ups or making false statements when it intervened on purely humanitarian grounds to save a ship which did not have a single Egyptian passenger on board and which was sailing in international waters away from our ports, having been turned away by other Arab ports.

We certainly never thought that our great role would evoke that yellow malicious joy in some of our friends. We do, however, fully comprehend Israel's profound happiness at what happened, which it tried to exploit to the point of driving a wedge between us, on the one hand, and international and Arab public opinion, on the other. Israel used the base claim that Egypt had prior knowledge that U.S. fighter planes would intercept the Egyptian airliner carrying the hijackers.

An objective and calm discussion of the Egyptian objectives, in complete isolation from the flow of venomous cables aimed at turning us against the United States and reflecting a continuation of negative Arab aspects, would reveal that the ferocious campaign against Egypt, far from being fair and just, is in fact a tendentious campaign with serious and suspect motives.

The course of events clearly shows that the United States knew about our contacts with the Tunisian authorities to obtain permission for the plane to land there. This is supported by the fact that Tunisia withdrew its official approval more than 45 minutes after the Egyptian plane took off, and it refused to allow the plane to fly over Tunisian territory or land in Tunisia. Egypt tried to contact Yasir 'Arafat but learned that he had left Tunisia for Dakar, capital of Senegal. Thus there was no contact with him on this matter.

If Egypt's firm policy is to condemn terrorism and counterterrorism, it also condemns, proceeding from the same principles, the U.S. aircraft's interception of the Egyptian civilian airliner whatever the reasons and motives, and regardless of how compatible that step was with the U.S. President's faith in the logic of force against terrorism.

Very calmly I say that we should not fall with the United States into the trap of deadlock, into which some people are trying to push us from various directions. Our relations with the United States are essential relations, including exchange of interests, as well as differences of interests, which is a natural thing in international relations. We are interested in maintaining these relations which we once described as special because, in the final analysis, our decisions do not stem from emotional convulsions but from the general interests of the Egyptian people.

The Egyptian decisions related to the issue of the Italian ship's hijacking coincided, without prior agreement, with the position taken by U.S. President Reagan when he called on Yasir 'Arafat to prosecute and punish the hijackers. Although President Reagan later abandoned that appeal to 'Arafat, its significance is still valid in that Egypt asked 'Arafat to do the same thing. Reagan's subsequent retraction is a matter that concerns the U.S. President and the U.S. Administration. It does not concern us in any way.

Has the United States so quickly forgotten what it did when it negotiated in Lebanon with Nabih Birri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal militia, for the release of 23 U.S. passengers, all the worldwide embarrassment it suffered, and the terms it and its ally, Israel, accepted, despite the killing of a U.S. marine by the hijackers? Could that U.S. position be compared to the firm position taken by Egypt to save 400 passengers of various nationalities, not including Egyptians? Egypt did not accept any of the hijackers' conditions because doing so would have embarrassed the whole international community and complicated the situation so much that it would have been difficult to rescue the ship and its civilian passengers.

The final word must be addressed to the United States and its information media, which have been attacking Egypt and trying to question its sound attitude toward the whole affair.

We have expected the United States and the U.S. public opinion to appreciate Egypt's humanitarian role of saving innocent people, while certainly adhering to its firm principles rejecting terrorism.

We nonetheless tell the U.S. Administration that it should not be too happy with this victory of its fighter planes over a civilian plane. It should not let that turn its head but should rather wake up and understand the seriousness of our warnings against terrorism and counterterrorism and the possible consequences of such acts, like an inflamed situation in a region full of U.S. interests and interests of U.S. friends.

Will the repeated warnings do any good?

U.S. 'Violation' of International Law Criticized
PM171543 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition
in Arabic 16 Oct 85 p 7

[Salah Muntasar "Mere Viewpoint" column: "International Law"]

[Text] Is any state allowed to send its military aircraft to any sky, to intercept civil aircraft, and order them to land?

What the United States did against the Egyptian airliner could occur and recur many times if no rules govern civil airline flights.

Previously civil airlines used to fear internal hijacking, that is, hijacking by armed passengers who would go to the pilot in his cockpit and threaten him with weapons to make him alter course and land at any airport they wanted. One single passenger armed with a pistol or even a knife could force a plane to land at any airport he likes. If that is the case, then what of an external hijacking operation, in which the pilot finds himself surrounded by four fighter planes armed with missiles and machine guns?

Certainly there are international rules that govern the use of armed force against a civil airliner. *THE TIMES* of London on Saturday published the views of some leading international law professors regarding the U.S. action against the Egyptian airliner. It said: International law allows a state to order a plane to change its course or land if that plane has no permission from

the authorities of that state to fly in its airspace. But previously the United States violated this law to its own advantage. It is therefore difficult to lend any legality to the action it carried out against the Egyptian aircraft.

The United States is a superpower, and the violations and crimes of big powers are in proportion to their size. It is the responsibility of the United States to reconsider its action, not only in the light of the international law which it has violated, but with a view to studying the possibility of this action's being repeated by other countries in the future — countries that have many military aircraft and that are governed by mad minds that could take the U.S. behavior as an example. In which case terrorism against civil aircraft will double due to internal terrorism by individuals and external terrorism by governments.

AL-AHRAM Denounces U.S. 'World Terrorist Power'
PM171605 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition
in Arabic 16 Oct 85 p 11

[Lufti al-Khuli article: "The U.S. Terrorist Law"]

[Text] The central point in the recent incidents of violence and counterviolence in the region which, judging by the attitude of the parties to the conflict, are likely to increase and expand, is that they occur at a time of Palestinian popular and organizational renaissance reflecting increasing political skill and effectiveness in struggle under PLO leadership. The general U.S.-Israeli assessment was that the so-called PLO infrastructures were destroyed as a result of the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the attempts to break them up from within because of the blind inter-Arab conflicts.

That is perhaps why the United States did not object to the exiling of what were called "PLO remnants" in Tunisia, on the assumption that they were dying bodies and that it would not be long before they expired, so that the question of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination would be buried in the Arab Maghreb, more than 2400 km away from the Arab fronts with Israel in the east.

Events have shown that assessment to be wrong. The objective elements and challenges of the Arab-Israeli conflict have enabled the PLO — as they did the Egyptian and Syrian armed forces after the 1967 defeat — to dress its serious wounds, learn the lessons of the Israeli-Lebanese-Palestinian war, overcome the slippery pitfalls of internal divisions, and rise again in record time, both as a political organization manifesting the will of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory and in the diaspora, and as an armed struggle machine in accordance with the main principle of liberation movements, which is that military action sows and political action reaps.

That is why the PLO embarked on its calculated adventure of building bridges with Egypt, despite Camp David, and entering into joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves, while at the same time effectively participating in the national resistance in southern Lebanon, and strengthening and expanding its political and commando bases in the occupied territory.

When it became clear that the PLO was about to reap some political fruit — regardless of the disagreement in the evaluation of that fruit — the U.S.-Israeli alliance decided to deal its blow to the PLO headquarters in Tunisia and to Yasir 'Arafat's own residence, with the aim of killing him. The hope was that his demise would violently shake the PLO and trigger differences as to who should succeed him as leader, which the Israeli invasion forces in Lebanon and the Tripoli battles failed to achieve. That is because of the emphasis on the historic personal role of the leader in Third World revolutions. In deciding to get rid of 'Arafat himself, the scheming mind of the U.S.-Israeli alliance took into consideration what happened in Egypt after Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir's death and the absence of his personal role as a historic leader.

We only want to dwell on this subject long enough to show the "dimensions and objectives of the U.S.-Israeli alliance" in its raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia and its subsequent followup move, which culminated in the U.S. Air Force's interception of the Egyptian civil airliner which was taking to Tunis the four fedayeen who had seized the Italian ship *Achille Lauro*.

The truth is that the incidents of the Italian ship and the Egyptian civil airliner can only be viewed objectively if we identify the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters, with U.S. approval and assistance, as being the origin of the evil.

According to highly reliable sources, new information available sheds light on the Tunis raid. The information confirms that the Israeli aircraft which carried out the raid took off from Israel bound for a NATO base in Sicily, in accordance with a tripartite agreement between Israel, the United States, and Italian Defense Minister Spadolini, whose small party is a staunch supporter of Israel, behind the backs of the Italian Government and Prime Minister Craxi, who was furious at having been ignored and sidestepped. After refueling at the Italian base, the Israeli aircraft resumed their flight to Tunisia under the protection of a number of U.S. military aircraft which were at the base and which carried the Star of David to conceal their real identity.

That happened more than once before, in the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars. The same route was followed on the way back, with a stopover at the NATO base.

That shows the fundamental difference between the raid on Tunisia, carried out with the premeditated participation of a superpower and a state allied with it, and occupying the land of the Palestinian people, and the incident of the Italian ship carried out by four of the Palestinian people under occupation. The same fundamental difference also applies between the ship incident and the armed air interception of an Egyptian civil airliner by U.S. aircraft, which forced it to land at the same military base in Sicily which was used in the attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia.

Whatever the views and assessment of the Italian ship incident and its timing may be, the fact remains that it was an extremely limited action by sons and brothers of those people who were killed by Israeli and U.S. bombs in the raid on Tunisia. Despite that, the Arabs, and especially the Egyptian Government and the PLO, condemned the hijacking of the Italian ship and, at the

request of the states concerned, did their best to ensure the safety of the ship and its passengers in return for the lives of the four fedayeen, who expressed regret at having to seize the ship when one of the ship's crew discovered their true identity. Their aim, in the framework of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, was only to go to the Israeli port of Ashdod and carry out a commando operation against military targets there.

That is what did happen, but the United States suddenly began raising the question of the death of a 69-year-old disabled American passenger at a time when the ship's captain assured the Egyptian and Italian authorities and the U.S. and European media that all the passengers were safe and well, and that there was no evidence whatever that the fedayeen had killed anyone. What interest did they have in killing a disabled American carrying the burden of all these years on his shoulders? The United States and Israel say that it was because he was Jewish, but that ridiculous claim collapses against the fact that the fedayeen had over 100 healthier American and Jewish passengers, but did not touch any of them — which gives rise to serious doubts about that story, made up to justify the violent U.S. measures which were being planned. The most likely explanation of what happened, if the identity of that American was genuine, is that he tried to save himself — as did one woman who hid in the bathroom of her cabin — and lost his balance and fell overboard, bearing in mind that he was old and disabled, or that he was put ashore in one way or another, or that he died of a heart attack.

Whatever did happen, there is one important point which we should look at and analyze to see its ugly racist and imperialist implications. It is that the life of that American individual is, in Washington's eyes, more important than the lives of the 100 Tunisian and Palestinian women, children, and men killed in the Israeli raid and required mobilization of U.S. naval and air forces to take revenge for that individual. The United States hailed that raid, and its President — who boasts of his support for human rights and opposition to terrorism — considered it a legitimate act. He was full of praise for Israel's long arm and skillful intelligence service for killing those whom his honorable ambassador in Cairo described as "sons of bitches." So the incident of the Italian ship is fundamentally different from the interception and hijacking by U.S. military aircraft of the Egyptian civil airliner which was carrying the four fedayeen who, it had been decided, would be prosecuted by their legal authority — the PLO, in accordance with the agreement which brought a peaceful end to that incident.

In this case we are talking about a superpower, which has important international responsibility, mobilizing its mighty military arsenals and involving allied European states to commit a premeditated aggression against, one could say, more than one "cultural target" in our contemporary world, if we may use an expression which the United States and Israel have rendered meaningless with their international practices. By that we mean aggression against the following targets:

1. The rules of international law.
2. The international rules which regulate the security and safety of civil aviation between states.

3. The specific U.S. commitment, as a superpower, to international security in accordance with the UN Charter.

It is against that background that the most serious and new international phenomenon becomes crystal clear. That phenomenon is that one of the two superpowers, in its tackling of the international system and its rules and regulations formulated over many long years, has turned into a world terrorist power. It is as if the Capone family had become the decisionmakers in the United States, where the ideology and methods of traditional piracy, long defunct, are being revived in a different form, where modern technology is being used in an attempt to impose the U.S. law and will on the world at any cost.

This phenomenon perhaps manifests and even surpasses former U.S. President General Eisenhower's prophesy, when he warned of the catastrophe that would befall the American people and the entire world if what he at the time called the industrial-financial-military complex managed to control the U.S. leadership. It is no coincidence that the consensus today is that President Reagan's leadership represents that complex not only in its old form, but also in its new form, reflected in the giant multinational companies.

That is why the U.S. air piracy against the civil airliner was not merely a passing incident against Egypt and the Arabs, or an incident isolated from that integral and specific pattern of conspiratorial aggressive policy exercised in our world today. That policy includes the escalating U.S. stand against the United Nations and its international organizations such as UNESCO, the International Court of Justice, and the ILO. It is the response to the change in the international system which has embodied membership for countries whose people have succeeded in achieving independence and joining the United Nations. This has increased the importance of the Third World in crystallizing current international will for more justice and security to a degree which Washington could neither bear nor adapt to as being the normal thing. It also includes amassing enormous funds, through the U.S. Administration and Congress, to support all the rebel forces opposed to the legitimate regimes of Nicaragua and other states in Latin America, Afro-Asia, and Africa such as Angola and so on.

We must here not forget that abnormal, unprecedented law in the history of the civilized world — the law recently promulgated in the United States under the name of fighting international terrorism. Under that law the United States gives itself the right to pursue any individual, group, or state which the U.S. State Department considers to have terrorist tendencies or to be engaged in terrorist activity anywhere in the world, and to punish and deter them in accordance with the law of the jungle.

The real purpose of that law is to besiege and strike at the popular liberation movements, especially the Palestinian people and the people of Latin America whose activities have been branded as terrorist. The terrorism which the world condemns is that in which violence is used to serve personal or selfish interests or defeat a political, cultural, racial, religious, or national group. Yet we have never heard that the United States has used this law against Israel or South Africa, which have been frequently

condemned by the whole world, with the exception of Washington, for their continuous terrorist practices.

In exercising its terrorist law, the United States not only disregards all international, moral, and cultural restrictions but also disregards the ties of friendship and cooperation which might exist between it and other states. In fact it is clear that its disregard is even greater when the state against which U.S. terrorism is directed is a friend of the United States. Perhaps the interception and hijacking of the Egyptian civilian plane by U.S. fighter planes which forced it to land at a NATO base in Italy, despite what had been termed a special friendship with Egypt, is a glaring example of what we are saying.

Events have demonstrated that friendship with the United States does not give the friendly state immunity against punishment in accordance with the U.S. terrorist law. The friendship in fact becomes a pressure and blackmail force for Washington to paralyze the movement and independent will of friendly states.

So, in U.S. eyes, it was not strange that official and unofficial voices were raised against Egypt and its government and people for refusing to submit to the provisions of the American law and for insisting on its independent will, Arabism, support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and condemnation of Israeli terrorism. These voices went so far as to insolently threaten to suspend loans and aid as a taming and disciplinary measure, as if Egypt could not survive without that aid.

Perhaps this matter makes the issue of radically reconsidering the so-called special relationship with the United States and dependence on its loans and aid an urgent and pressing matter here in Egypt. Since the Israeli raid on Tunisia, this issue has received large-scale popular attention ranging from the central, enlightened, producing, democratic forces to the extreme left, especially since the negative aspects of these loans and aid have accumulated so dangerously, beginning with Camp David and extending to the boycott of the Arab nation and the Arab market, to the open door trade which has wasted our production capabilities, and to extravagant consumption with its values opposed to work, creation, and national heritage.

Today there are some major outlets for liberation from the restrictions and plight of special friendship with the United States, through application of the principle of self-reliance based on construction, development, and restoration of Egypt's, constructive role in the Arab world. That should be done through integral economic and development planning, devoid of any political differences between one Arab state and another. Last but not least, Egypt's international relations should be governed by the spirit of the policy of nonalignment based on the motto proven to be correct, which is that "we befriend those who befriend us and oppose those who oppose us."

That does not mean that we should exclude the United States from our calculations. We cannot do that to the United States or the Soviet Union, but we should give our relations with the United States their normal dimension, within the context of the

dictates of our national and pan-Arab interests and in the light of the experience of the past 12 years, which has been very costly at the national and pan-Arab levels.

In actual fact, the message of the U.S. aggression against the Egyptian civil airliner and the economic and political threats which accompanied it were directed not only at Egypt, but also at all the Arab states which have fallen into the trap of special relations with the United States, the strategic ally of Israel, and of Arab fragmentation.

Reconsideration of Relations With U.S. Urged *PM171614 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition* *in Arabic 16 Oct p 11*

[Husayn Sha'lan article: "The Incident of the U.S. Air Piracy Against the Egyptian Airliner: Rectification of the Formula"]

[Text] The major, explosive, and sudden events that put political developments at a crossroads always constitute a touchstone prompting political parties and states to carry out necessary and suitable changes and alterations. There is no doubt that the incident of the U.S. air piracy against the Egyptian airliner following the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis with U.S. support and blessing is such a political touchstone. The two events — the raid and the piracy — were a gauge in the light of which we would say: The Arab reaction was, all in all, below the standard of the required national stand. By the same token we would say that the Egyptian stand, all in all, was the most positive Arab stand.

Yet the two incidents — especially the U.S. piracy — were also a touchstone for the formula on which Egypt's external Arab policy has been based since 1982, the policy that believes in the possibility of maintaining two parallel lines. The first is to maintain the minimum of inherited Egyptian-Israeli relations in an attempt to regulate their momentum, with a view to obtaining maximum benefit from the part of the Camp David agreement on withdrawal from the occupied Egyptian territory in line with the general trend of proceeding in accordance with the logic of "one step forward, two steps back." [as published] But, at all events, it is the line of tending to preserve these relations as part of the mechanics of the "special relations" with the United States, relations from which it is imagined that benefits can be obtained thanks to the "U.S. economic aid" in dealing with internal economic problems. This was despite the many criticisms directed against this line and these notions, which this is not the place to discuss. As for the second line of this formula, its basis is openness toward the Arab world in order to end Egypt's isolation, since it has been proved that this isolation is in the interest of neither Egypt nor the Arab world. Also, the "special relations" with the United States did not solve Egypt's problems but rather complicated them. It is true that a few people have benefitted from the pursuance of certain policies with the United States, but the great majority of Egyptians have suffered a great deal from the debt burden, high prices, the astronomical rise of the dollar against the Egyptian pound, and so forth. But openness toward the Arab world since 1982 has been accompanied by popular aspirations for Egypt to resume its leading Arab role.

This met with a response in several steps, the most important of which were: The suspension of implementation of the second part of Camp David accord and the reaffirmation that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The line of maintaining "special relations" with the United States and maintaining ties with Israel even at a minimum has run up against the incident of the U.S. attack on Egyptian sovereignty, for it has been proved that these are "special relations" from which the stronger side benefits much more than the other side, among whose ranks there are factions that defend these relations. This is in view of the nature of the vested interests and influence of these factions and their position in the internal economic and social structure, regardless of the dangers to the domestic and national interests and of how the stronger party uses these relations.

If the second part of the formula represents a true and responsible nationalist trend, looking at Egypt's historical role as the backbone of any Arab stand shows that the Arab countries have never been able to adopt a strong and definite stand, except after Egypt decides its options. Although the Arab stand was not up to the level of the desired national responsibility, a decision for the Egyptian option under the present formula will face the Arab regimes with one of two choices: either reveal the collusion of some of them and the reluctance of some others, or adopt the true Arab nationalist stand.

AL-MUSAWWAR Views Sinai Killings, Tunis Raid

*PM151504 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic
1 Oct 85 pp 4,5, 7*

[Chief Editor Makram Muhammad Ahmad article: "Tunis Raid: Excuses, Objectives"]

[Excerpts] I wish the Israelis, who claim to know the Arabs better than anybody else, would sit down and carefully examine the isolated incident that took place in the town of Nuwaybi a few days after the raid on Tunis. A soldier from the central security force charged with guarding the borders, blinded by anger, pulled out his machine gun and shot everybody in sight, killing seven Israelis.

The incident is isolated and the evidence is that the soldier, who is now under medical observation, is psychologically inclined to close his mind to this choice of murderous anger. But the significance of the incident is that hatred could spread and grow into an impregnable barrier and so we no longer see the Israeli as a man striving for security and peace; rather we see him as a butcher craving to mete out to his victims the same torture to which the Nazis subjected their victims.

We have always realized that peace has problems inside Israel which constitute difficult stumbling blocks on a long path. We have sought to convince ourselves and others that peace problems are due to reasons unrelated to the Israelis as human beings and have to do with the circumstances of Israel's location, the Israelis' difficult political calculations, and the nature of the state which

they have established in the heart of the Arab homeland by force. But it was thought that, in the final analysis, they were like any other people who crave peace and security and a state not modeled on the Spartan example, where the state's function is embodied in war and aggression and where citizenship means that everybody must remain in a state of hostility, even if the reasons for hostility have ceased to exist, because war and aggression are the basis for the existence of both the state and the individual.

We realize that one of the peace problems inside Israel is that the Israelis have not yet decided on the nature of the state they want. They want the occupied Arab land conquered in 1967, which has whetted their appetite for swallowing it, but they realize that peace based on absorbing the occupied territory, even though this may be possible by force and terror, will in the end lead to a state different from the one they wanted. Within quite a short time the Israelis will become a minority within their own Jewish state and what is happening in South Africa now will be repeated in Israel. Some Israelis are alarmed by the possibility of this happening in Israel, but the greed for land has blinded many people.

We realize that another peace problem in Israel is that the Israelis are afraid that peace will dry up foreign aid. An Israel living in peace and security among its neighbors can no longer impose on the Jewish diaspora what it is imposing at present. The aid will shrink and there will no longer be any justification for continued extortion on the pretext that Israel is surrounded by an ocean of Arab hatred.

We also realize that among the peace difficulties is the frenzied contest between the Western Ashkenazi Jews and the East Sephardic Jews in their hatred for the Arabs, so that each community can establish its rights in the state of Israel. The conflict between the two communities could, if peace is established, develop into acute clashes that could wreck the unity of Israel.

We know these problems and understand them in the light of the long legacy of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the absence of dialogue, and the refusal by both sides to try peaceful coexistence as a method of solving their differences. But it appears that these factors alone are not enough to explain this Israeli insistence on killing peace opportunities. The Israelis do not want just peace or equitable peace; they do not want peace in any form, for they have defined their objective at this stage as one single thing — to strike at Palestinian moderation and to kill it so that there is no responsible Palestinian party left in the arena acceptable to the world community as representing the Palestinian people.

In order to attain this objective the Israelis give little thought to the credibility of their excuses and justifications as long as the present world system is unable to contain or punish aggression and as long as the Arab reaction, because of present divisions, remains confined to moaning and complaining.

What could follow the stage of eliminating the more moderate Palestinian trend? The future Israeli scenario still contains further unknown chapters, but these chapters will not bring the Arabs, if they remain in their present state of affairs, the mini-

them of the peace they are seeking. Most probably the initial step in the coming scenario will be to strengthen the fist of Israeli terror against Jordan in order to create a total state of confusion in the area.

Nobody in the world believed the Israelis' excuses for their recent raid on Tunis, except President Reagan; that is if we do not accuse him of collusion attributable to his great initial enthusiasm for the raid based on his personal feelings and misunderstanding of the definition of terror.

Certainly 'Arafat, who was the raid's principal target, was not a party to the Larnaca incident. It is also certain that the three Israelis who died in the boat were key figures in the Israeli intelligence organization, Mosad.

It is also certain that Fatah's Force 17, which the Israelis talk about a lot as one of the main targets of the reprisal raid, was not a party to any terrorist operation against the Israelis. The task of Force 17, as is well known to all quarters close to the PLO, is to provide security for the PLO and its leader 'Arafat.

Because 'Arafat has been able to project to the world a more acceptable image of the Palestinians, because, through bitter battles, he has been able to save the the Palestinian mainstream from the danger of dispersion and terror, and because all the world capitals, with the exception of Washington and Tel Aviv, have begun to see the reasonableness of his demands, he has been a constant target for the Israelis, so that not a single responsible Palestinian party acceptable to the world community might remain in the field.

Unfortunately, Palestinian moderation is being punished both by the Israelis and by certain Arab parties that are fighting it with the same degree of ferocity. What is required is that the Palestinians should have no view and no say; the Palestinian arena should remain in a state of division and disunity in the hope that this will make it possible to put into effect plans that are no longer a secret to anybody.

The number one objective of the Israeli raid on Tunis is to make the Arabs despair and so bury the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement under the rubble of the raid so that it will no longer be relevant.

On a previous occasion the Israelis killed the talks on autonomous rule [for the Palestinians] and left its framework a dead body, hoping that the Egyptians would bury it. But the Egyptians left the body to rot and so reek of the Israeli intentions and designs.

Perhaps they are now expecting some people to rush to proclaim that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was wrong. Perhaps they expect 'Arafat, prompted by anger at the failure of his endeavors with the U.S. side, to go back on the agreement under pressure from his colleagues or King Husayn and to wash his hands of the cause, as many Arabs have done.

I do not think that Husayn or 'Arafat will enable the Israelis to achieve their desired objective. When the dust of the Israeli raid on Tunis settles the Israelis will discover that the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement has not been buried under its rubble.

It was Egypt that played the principal role in bringing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement into being. It was Egypt that carried the demand for dialogue to Washington, in preparation for negotiations to be attended by all the parties concerned, foremost among which was the Palestinian party represented by the PLO.

For this reason it was natural for Egypt to be angry over Reagan's statements, but the question that we should fully and bravely ask ourselves is: How far can the anger go?

One of Israel's objectives has been and still is to widen the gap in the U.S.-Arab differences to the point of despair or estrangement. This is what some of those who shout in the political arena are now demanding because they can do nothing except shout.

One of Israel's objectives has been and still is to have the U.S. arena exclusively to itself to spread its views and give no chance whatsoever for the Arab viewpoint. I do not think that any rational person wants to completely abandon the U.S. arena to Israel, despite the progress which Arab rights are making in this arena.

Defense Minister Interviewed on U.S. Relations

*NC140635 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2240 GMT 13 Oct 85*

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has emphasized that Egypt is continuing its policy of diversifying the sources of its weapons.

In an exclusive interview, which will be published by the weekly paper *MAYU* tomorrow, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that an open door policy among the military, which has been translated into the diversification of our sources of arms, has not been changed. He added: We try to obtain the most appropriate weapons on the best terms to avoid any strain on our national economy. Therefore, by diversifying our weapons we serve our own policy and interests.

When asked if joint military maneuvers with the United States are a sensitive issue, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah replied: I wonder why others are sensitive about them. We have already announced that these exercises, as well as our cooperation with the United States, are not directed against anyone. The purpose of the maneuvers is to exchange military expertise in the fields of tactics and technology. These exercises allow each side to benefit from the other. We, for example, benefit from America's vast experience in naval landing operations. In addition, we become more knowledgeable in ways of handling U.S. weapons and so forth.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah added: The United States benefits from us as well. Countries exchange expertise in every sector of social, diplomatic, and economic policy. May I ask why the exchange of military expertise through maneuvers, especially with the United States, causes such a sensation in the world?

Continuing, the defense minister said: We conducted exercises with the Soviet Union in the past, and no one criticized that. We also staged maneuvers with a large number of Arab and non-Arab countries. Why, then, do things become controversial only when we hold maneuvers with the United States?

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah answered a question on the average level of military reinforcements [ta'zizat] in the region by saying that the average level of military spending in the area has clearly increased. It seems, he added, that the logic of weapons is what governs the behavior of many states in the region. This makes it incumbent upon us to be more careful than before. Abu Ghazalah then gave an example. The number of tanks of 18 of Egypt's neighbors jumped from 8,146 in 1973 to 21,760 in 1985. The number of fighter planes in those states rose from 2,377 to 4,413. Moreover, one country in the region had 221 tanks in 1973 and now has well over 3,000. It had 33 fighters in 1973 and now has far more than 600.

The defense minister asked: What is the purpose of all these weapons that have been acquired in the last 10 years in a region which is still governed by the logic of arms? This question occupies the minds of Egypt's military thinkers, and we always factor it into our strategic calculations.

In response to another question, the defense minister said that Egypt's current military strategy is based on the concept of deterrence. This means that we should have sufficient military strength to convince all those around us that if anyone tries to use their armed forces to make us take a stand which our political leadership and people, as represented by their institutions, have not chosen, it will cost them dearly when compared to any possible gains. The root of deterrence lies in convincing others of our determination and ability to use whatever armed forces we have. Deterrence might be the frustration of an attempt at military action, or it might mean waiting until the other party starts and then picking the appropriate time and place to make it pay a very high price for its adventure. Thus, the application of deterrence means establishing a force whose offensive and defensive capabilities are compatible with the required military objectives.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah stressed that the maneuvers conducted by the Egyptian forces are not for propaganda purposes. They are training exercises to test the ability of a given unit or formation to carry out a particular mission and to draw the appropriate lessons, whether at the unit level or higher, in order to develop the Armed Forces as a whole.

In his interview, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah touched on Israel's reported possession of nuclear weapons. He said: On the basis of pan-Arab, Egyptian, and African interests, we are always keen to keep the Middle East and Africa clean, and out of the nuclear arms game. Egypt has repeatedly highlighted the importance of having Israel sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty if it is sincere in joining the international consensus and peace efforts in general. Undoubtedly, Israel's failure to sign these treaties raises doubts. If reports of Israeli nuclear weapons are true, then this will push the region in a dangerous direction. I believe that Israel would not resort to a nuclear solution, if it actually has such weapons, except as a last throw of the dice

against a threat to its very existence. He added: Therefore, military analysts feel that leaks about such weapons at the present time are only an attempt to convince the Arab countries that a military solution is impossible in view of the damage they would suffer if Israel used nuclear arms.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah went on to say: An objective examination of the supposition that Israel possesses such weapons forces us to ask ourselves a number of questions to determine the chances of their use. The first question is against which military or civilian targets would these weapons be employed? He admitted that vital Arab civilian targets near Israel's borders would be difficult to hit, as Israel itself might be affected by this action. In addition, nuclear weapons are influenced by atmospheric and other factors, and Israel is a small country which lacks strategic depth. As for distant targets — and there are many of these — it is difficult to get the results which the use of such weapons requires. Israel would then try to use its weapons against concentrated Arab military targets outside populated areas. The effects of this, too, would be weak due to the high number of targets. Also, as is known, every army trains under conditions where the use of such weapons is simulated. This lessens the impact of nuclear arms. Israel's losses in this case would outweigh its gains, since the use of such weapons would arouse international hostility against it, and we view this as important for achieving success and for staging any military operation.

In this respect, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah pointed out that Israel must expect the Arabs to react to the use of nuclear weapons. The Arab response need not be a nuclear one, as there are other non-nuclear options that would have the same effect.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah answered a question on Colonel Mu'ammal al-Qadhafi's assertion that Egypt could not hold out against Libya in the event of a confrontation by saying: In any case, we, as Arab Egyptians, do not want things to reach a point where we will have to force any Arab country to see whether we can resist or not. Arab blood is more precious than these emotional and irresponsible statements.

British Defense Official Arrives on Visit

NC171915 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1840 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct (MENA) — John Stanley, minister of state for the Armed Forces at the Ministry of Defense, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a visit of several days. During the visit, he will inspect the British contingent participating in the multinational peacekeeping forces in the Sinai.

Tanzanian Prime Minister Meets With Ghali

NC141749 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1648 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 14 Oct (MENA) — Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim Salim stopped in Cairo today en route to the Bahamas. Dr

Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, was on hand to welcome him. The two men then held talks at the airport.

Following the meeting, the Tanzanian prime minister praised Egypt's role in rescuing the Italian ship and its passengers. He said that the whole world has unanimously agreed that Egypt played a major humanitarian role in saving the lives of the passengers of the Italian ship.

Replying to a question on the U.S. planes' interception of the Egyptian plane, the Tanzanian prime minister said that the whole situation does not help Middle East peace efforts. He affirmed his country's interest in the Middle East situation.

The Tanzanian prime minister said that he talked with Dr Butrus Ghali today about African and nonaligned issues and that the views of the two countries on these issues were identical.

The Tanzanian prime minister noted that an agreement exists to bolster Tanzanian-Egyptian relations.

Dr Butrus Ghali said that the relations between Egypt and Tanzania are strong and cooperation between them is continuing. He said that he explained the Middle East situation in light of the recent Israeli aggression on PLO headquarters in Tunis, the Italian ship incident, and the efforts Egypt exerted to save the lives of 400 passengers.

Dr Ghali said that the talks were positive and fruitful and that the two countries' views were identical.

The Tanzanian prime minister then left Cairo for the Bahamas after a 1-hour stopover. He was seen off by Dr Butrus Ghali.

Planes Strike Khark Island, Maritime Target 18 Oct
JN181054 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
 1037 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In order to destroy the remaining economic capacities of the criminal Iranian regime; in implementation of our firm decision to deprive the Iranian regime of its oil resources which are employed to continue its hostile policy, sow sedition, and spread the spirit of backwardness; and as an expression of our determination to keep Khark Island out of service until the Iranian regime yields to the call for justice and peace, our gigantic Air Force planes, Iraq's strong and capable arm, launched a devastating new raid on Khark Island in order to further destroy it and to place the Iranian ruler in the miserable position they deserve to be in. After carrying out their raid at 1133 [0833 GMT] today, our brave eagles returned with their aircraft to the homeland, carrying glad new tidings of splendid victory.

At 1035 today, our Air Force planes launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. After hitting it accurately and effectively, our planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

We will continue to shoulder our responsibility to our country and to the cause of security and peace and will continue to destroy all the material capacities employed by the despotic clique for its suspect and subversive purposes. We derive help from God, are guided by the wisdom of our great leader, and depend on the strength and fortitude of our men.

[Dated] 18 October 1985

Communique Issued on 16-17 Oct Combat Operations
JN171724 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
 1700 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Communique No 1,991 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In order to compel the Iranian rulers —the clique of corruption, tyranny, and backwardness—to accept peace, our brave Armed Forces are continuing to defend Iraq, the land of love, freedom, and progress.

The following is a summary of our forces' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. A brave unit in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector launched a daring raid on enemy positions opposite our forces. After a resolute attack, the enemy was thrown into panic and confusion and abandoned their positions, fleeing the ruthless onslaught of our men. The unit inflicted massive losses on the enemy. It stormed and inspected enemy positions, capturing several pieces of equipment. The unit safely returned to its positions. God be praised for this victory. God bless the IV Army Corps men.
2. Our heroic units in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector scored direct hits on their targets, burning a raft, destroying a machine gun, and detonating an ammunition dump. Flames were seen rising from them.
3. Our units intensified their strikes on forward enemy positions in the VII Army corps sector, destroying five infantry positions and killing three soldiers. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties.
4. Two observation posts were destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector and one infantry position in the II Army Corps central sector.
5. The forces of the tyrant, aggressive clique shelled the Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 October 1985

Iranian Claims of Shooting Down Plane Denied
JN171839 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Oct (INA) — Iraq today denied Iranian allegations about shooting down an Iraqi fighter plane near Khark Island last Tuesday. A military spokesman told INA that these belated allegations reveal the Iranian Government's lies, adding that Iraq announced at the time that Iraqi planes, which hit a maritime target, did not bomb Khark Island that day. The spokesman said that, as usual, when Iraqi planes carry out their raids, no Iranian planes were seen, affirming that all the Iraqi planes returned safely to base.

The spokesman noted that such lies are issued in order to cover up the massive Iranian economic losses and the heavy daily casualties on the battlefield.

King Husayn Interviewed by AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
PM181033 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
17 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Report on interview with King Husayn by 'Irfan Nizam al-Din and Nasr al-Majali in London; date not given]

[Text] Jordan's King Husayn said that talk of canceling the Amman agreement is premature and discussion of cancellation is unlikely; any inclination of this kind is very remote. The Jordanian monarch was speaking at a press conference confined to a limited number of major papers published in London, including *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, which was the only Arab paper attending the conference.

After answering questions by the major British newspapers, King Husayn specially answered questions by *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*.

In his special answers King Husayn said that he will return to Amman shortly (tomorrow) "in order to discuss with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat what exactly happened recently and what has changed." "As you know," he added, "I was in Scotland with my family on a private vacation, so I was far from the area and was not acquainted with some of the details and developments that occurred recently."

With regard to the cancellation of the London meeting, he said, the Jordanian delegation consisting of the deputy prime minister and the foreign minister was carrying on with its responsibilities. "Personally, I was not directly following the course of events until the moment the cancellation of the meeting was announced."

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT asked King Husayn about the results achieved by the committee for clearing the Arab atmosphere and by the Saudi initiative that led to a meeting between the Jordanian and Syrian prime ministers in Jeddah and their coming meeting in Riyadh next Sunday. He said: "The first Jordanian-Syrian meeting in Jeddah was very positive and the results were encouraging. I hope that the meeting in Riyadh will reach satisfactory results, serve the interests of both countries, and give momentum to the process of clearing the Arab atmosphere."

He added: "In fact there are no problems between Jordan and Syria, but there are differences in views. Such differences between brothers can be resolved. Differences between us and Syria can be regarded as no more than differences in interpretation."

King Husayn expressed the hope that future skies will be clear and "unlike the skies that we have experienced recently." He said: "We hope that this will be achieved without one party imposing its views on the other. We in Jordan do no such a thing; we do not impose our views on anybody."

Speaking about the Saudi Kingdom's role in clearing the Arab skies and consolidating Arab solidarity, and what Jordan can do in support of this role, King Husayn said: We appreciate the role of the brothers in the Saudi Kingdom in consolidating Arab solidarity and clearing the Arab skies in view of the positive effect this has on the interests of our peoples at this critical juncture.

As far as we in Jordan are concerned, we will do all we can to marshal Arab efforts so that our collective efforts will be directed toward serving our nation's interest and solidarity.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT asked the Jordanian monarch about the connection between the recent developments in the Middle East, especially the hijacking of the Italian ship and the cancellation of the London meeting, and he said: "I have absolutely no idea. In fact I was surprised by what happened (meaning the hijacking of the Italian ship). There is no doubt that I am pained by the fact that what happened will adversely affect us and the Arab cause. I have spent the last few days in Britain and so I do not have a full picture of what happened in the Mediterranean, but I can say that we have a just cause and, therefore, we must struggle to establish our rights and the justice of our cause. Perhaps we have not been successful in presenting the justice of our cause in the right manner and at the right time."

Asked whether there is any connection between the cancellation of the London meeting with the Jordanian delegation and Yasir 'Arafat's statements following the Israeli raid on Tunis that the PLO intends to change its strategy, King Husayn replied: "Sir, I have no idea about Brother Yasir 'Arafat's statements in question."

Replying to another question regarding the need to convene an Arab summit at this time, King Husayn expressed his support for any Arab summit, saying that Jordan was always in favor of summit meetings.

Earlier, the Jordanian monarch spoke at a press conference at his place of residence in London following his return from Scotland. Present at the conference were Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Jordanian Ambassador to Britain Nabih al-Nirm. He talked about developments resulting from the cancellation of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's meeting with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He denied that Britain is accused of including a clause at the last moment regarding recognition of Israel intended to ensure that the meeting will fail. He said: "Everything was discussed and agreed upon in advance." He said that he disagrees with anything said to the contrary.

King Husayn stressed that any inclination to cancel the Amman accord would be a catastrophe. He said that he will be going back to the area to hold discussions with Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinian leadership that supports the Jordanian-Palestinian move in order to find out what happened at the last moment — "what has changed, what has been altered, and where is the mistake."

He warned that the area would find itself on "the brink of catastrophe if the peace efforts faltered, if the last available chance is endangered, and if the extremism of both parties to the conflict in the area continues and escalates. However, we call on rational and prudent people to move and to strengthen the peace opportunity so that catastrophe will not be the result of mankind and for the world."

Referring to reports of U.S. pressure on London to cancel the meeting with the joint delegation, the Jordanian monarch denied

this categorically, saying: "I am certain that Washington played no role in the pressure in this direction."

He stressed that everything was discussed in Amman and was agreed upon in advance with the PLO before the delegation's arrival in London. He said that Muhammad Hasan Milhim, PLO Executive Committee member and member of the joint delegation, was in New York and earlier in Sofia when the draft statement was completed. The statement, which was supposed to be issued following talks with Sir Geoffrey Howe, was seen by British Ambassador in Amman John Coles together with Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

The Jordanian monarch said that when the Palestinian representatives came to London they were aware that they were going to sign a statement including recognition of Israel's secure borders. He said that what happened was not due to doubts felt by Mr Milhim, doubts that led to his refusing to sign it at the last moment, but was probably due to a decision by the Palestinian leadership as a result of recent events.

King Husayn praised Mr Milhim in this regard, saying that he is an honorable man and faithful to his people's cause and to his country, that he respects him because he is a man of principle. He also said that Mrs Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and the British Government acted quite honorably.

The Jordanian monarch expressed his deep disappointment at the failure of the London meeting. He said that he now has to reappraise his stand. He said that peace in the Middle East would have been a crowning of his life's efforts. He also stressed that if peace is not achieved in the Middle East it will be a catastrophe not only for the area but probably for the whole world.

King Husayn stressed that Jordan recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and has acted and is still acting accordingly. Nevertheless, he added, Jordan has legal obligations toward the Palestinians in Jordan and the West Bank and will continue to play its role in this regard. He said: "We must look at the Palestinian reality and bear in mind the tragic conditions under which the Palestinians live because of the continued Israeli occupation. This calls on us to act."

He said: "Once again we must try to build up hope and to move before we come to the edge of the precipice."

The king refused to play a unilateral role in the move toward peace, pointing to Jordan's recognition of the PLO and the undertaking to work with it side by side. He was replying to a question by a British journalist regarding Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' statement that "there is now an opportunity to negotiate directly with King Husayn." He reiterated his hope that his joint initiative with 'Arafat has not yet failed.

He stressed that the PLO draws its strength from the Palestinian people by identifying itself with their ambitions and aspirations. He said: "I believe that if the PLO does not do so it will then have no place." He expressed the hope that "the PLO will continue to express the Palestinian people's aspirations."

Regarding his recent meeting with President Reagan, King Husayn expressed his dissatisfaction with the outcome of the meeting in that he did not find enough encouragement from the U.S. Administration. He said: "We still stress the need to convene an international conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and the parties involved in the Middle East conflict." He said that the basis of the success of any solution should depend both on the Palestinian people's national right and the Palestinians being a people who have a right to exist on their land and within their national entity, as well as on Israeli's right to exist within secure borders and on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

He said: "I was expecting the United States to support the joint move with Mr 'Arafat, but so far it has not played the required role to boost the peace process."

Details of King's CBS TV Interview Reported

*JN171428 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[From "The Newsreel" Program]

[Text] Ladies and Gentlemen: The U.S. CBS radio and television network conducted an interview with His Majesty King Husayn. Our correspondent in Washington reports on its details:

[Begin Nicola Hanna recording] At the beginning of the interview, His Majesty King Husayn described the events of the last few weeks as very saddening. He said that the hijacking of the Italian tourist ship *Achille Lauro* did not help the peace march in the Middle East at all, just like the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

Asked about the U.S. warplanes' interception of the Egyptian passenger plane carrying the hijackers of the Italian ship, his majesty said it seems the U.S. Government thought that it was a solution to the problem of the incident. However, he expressed his conviction that the entire region is witnessing an escalation in acts of violence.

Replying to a question about which side is trying to undermine the peace process in the region, his majesty said: Perhaps it is correct to say that the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, which has been going on for 18 years, and the denial of the Palestinian people's rights are the two main reasons for the lack of stability in the region, which is witnessing actions and reactions. However, his majesty indicated that Jordan condemns such actions if they are aimed at innocent civilians and considers them a treat to all efforts aimed at establishing peace.

Replying to a question on what Jordan will do after all these events, his majesty said: We will contact the sides we are working with to achieve peace and we will contact the Palestinian people themselves in order to re-evaluate what ought to be done in order to continue efforts for finding a just and lasting peace.

His Majesty King Husayn denied that the peace process has returned to its starting point. However, he expressed regret over the events' negative effects on peace efforts. He said they could

be considered a setback for the Palestinian people who are worthy of something much better.

Asked whether he considers the U.S. stand a negative one, he answered positively. He said that Washington could not remain apart from the Middle East problem, especially since it was hoped to achieve progress toward solving that problem by holding a meeting between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and a U.S. official which would pave the way for holding direct contacts between the PLO and the United States, to be followed by an international conference with the participation of all the sides to the dispute, as well as the five UN Security Council permanent member-states.

His Majesty King Husayn concluded by saying: The peace process was very much behind schedule vis-a-vis what it ought to have achieved, and we do not know what will happen to this process in the future.

Notables Call For Reassessment of National Policy

JN180928 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Oct 85 p 18

[Text] Amman — Some Jordanian notables have issued a statement on the current events in which they declared their adherence to the Jordan-PLO agreement and the Jordanian-Palestinian joint action, emphasizing the sincere desire by Jordan and the PLO to exert intensive political efforts within a comprehensive Arab framework and under the required international umbrella, particularly one that includes the attendance and participation of the Soviet Union and the UN Security Council members.

They stressed that they adhere to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement no matter how much the political efforts for the attainment of a just peace may falter because what is most important is to deepen national unity, emphasize the joint role of Jordan and the PLO in bringing about the success of all political and nonpolitical means of work for liberation, achieve full participation with the confrontation states, and bolster the bases of Arab solidarity and unified pan-Arab stand.

In order to achieve these objectives, the notables believe that there is an urgent need to reassess and rectify [taqwim] our national and pan-Arab policy according to the following principles:

1. Exerting all possible efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere for the sake of unifying the Arab stance.
2. Calling on the PLO to further guide the Palestinian factions' moves, operations, and news media and promote their discipline.
3. Calling on Egypt to take further steps to resume its leading role in the nation's ranks.
4. Calling on the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, the EEC, and the nonaligned states to seriously understand the circumstances of the Arab reality and deal with this reality through real friendship in order to achieve the objective of pan-Arab solidarity.

The following signed the statement: Dr Jamal Al-Sha'ir, Dr Ghazi Jamal al-Qasim, Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Qamhawi, Dr Wajih Barakat, Dr Hani al-Shak'ah, Pharmacist Bashir al-Rashid, Dr Taysir 'Ammari, Ahmad Minwir al-Hadid, Salamah al-Ghuwayri, Engineer Adolf Suways, 'Abd al-Karim al-Dabbas, Dr 'Adawiyah al-'Alami, Attorney Tala al-'Umari, Dr Carlos di Mis, Wahid 'Abduh al-Sha'ir, Dr Bassam 'Abbas, Dr Faysal Kan'an, Anwar Muhammad al-Hadid, Attorney Na'ilah al-Rashdan, Engineer Ibrahim al-'Utur, Dr Muhammad al-'Uran, and Bassam Ma'ay'ah

Information Minister Returns From Bahrain

JN171508 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Amman, 17 Oct (PETRA) — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib returned to Amman from Manama this morning following a 3-day visit to fraternal Bahrain.

AL-RA'Y on King's CBS Interview, Peace, Hijacking

JN180839 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Peace Is The Victory"]

[Text] In his statement to the U.S. CBS television network, His Majesty King Husayn frankly told the U.S. public that the 18-year-long Israeli occupation of the usurped Arab territory and the deprivation of the Palestinian people's rights are the two major reasons for the region's instability. His Majesty denied that the peace process in the Middle East is back to square one following the recent events. He also did not deny the negativism that is attributed to the U.S. stand.

This frankness came in time to remind the Americans, who are ecstatic over the interception of the Egyptian plane, that they are called upon to be positive and contribute to building a real peace in the region that would end the Israeli occupation of Arab territory and allow the Palestinian people to enjoy their rights.

Anyone following the U.S. propaganda machine and its claims about the overwhelming victory that restored U.S. prestige — the hijacking of the Egyptian plane — gets the feeling that a negative understanding of prestige is still dominating the U.S. arena. He also gets the feeling that the Americans need to understand that real prestige is represented by the adoption of a positive and just stand that contributes to the restoration of stability in the region, especially since the peace process in the region has not retreated to square one, which is contrary to what Israel hopes.

Jordan has called on the United States more than once and is still calling on it to participate in pushing the peace process forward by making a serious contribution, along with all the parties in the Palestine question and the permanent UN Security Council members, to the achievement of a just and comprehensive solution to the question. It is time Washington realizes that building a solid peace in the region is the real victory to which all of mankind aspires. It also should realize that continuing to be boastful about the hijacking of the civilian Egyptian plane is like

opening wounds and a continuation of the provocative campaign that cannot help to ease the tension in the region. It should be reaffirmed that hijacking has never been and will not be a victory. If Washington is so eager to achieve a victory, then there is the peace path that is open and that is certainly the path of victory. All Washington has to do is participate in the march until it reaches peace. By doing so, Washington will achieve the victory it has long been eager for.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on King's British TV Interview

*JN170935 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 17 Oct 85
p 1*

[Editorial: "Peace Vis-a-Vis the Difficult Option"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn reaffirmed that Jordan's major objective is the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace based on the principles of right and justice and stemming from the firm conviction that the continuation of the current stalemate involves grave dangers which will explode the region and constitute a threat to world peace.

Despite the serious ramifications of the Israeli air aggression on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the negative effects of the Italian ship and Egyptian plane incidents on the peace efforts that were adopted by the Amman agreement between Jordan and the PLO, His Majesty King Husayn explained in his statement to British television that the issue of peace deserves follow up and

sacrifice. He stressed the need to exert more effort to overcome the obstacles and difficulties in attaining progress in order to build the peace that will guarantee ending the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and regaining the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The Israelis and the Zionist pressure groups in the United States thought that striking at the PLO headquarters in Tunis would torpedo the Arab convictions about the need to continue the peace efforts — peace that Israel fears and fights with all means and force. They also thought that the Italian ship and Egyptian plane incidents dealt a crushing blow to the peace efforts and foiled any move toward bringing about a just and comprehensive solution. Hence, their large-scale exploitation of these two incidents was an exposed attempt to distract attention from the main cause of the Middle East conflict and build an international front hostile to the Arab right under the cover that fighting terrorism is the major issue in the region.

His Majesty King Husayn affirmed to British Television that the price of failure in the current peace efforts would be an inevitable disaster that would undermine all parties in the region and perhaps the world. This affirmation is made by an Arab leader who is very well aware of all the details and difficulties of the situation. Moreover, it is a warning that Israel should fully understand and that the U.S. Administration should carefully consider if it is eager to play its role as a superpower that has responsibilities toward the region's peoples and the world.

Committee Formed To Pursue Soviet Kidnapping

NC180834 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Information received from Damascus indicates that a committee to follow up the issue of the kidnapped Soviet diplomats in Beirut has been formed with the cooperation of the Soviet Embassy in Beirut and the Syrian observers team. The committee will begin meeting in Beirut today.

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats in Beirut and their unknown fate puts a stain on all national forces. He was cited as saying that this action is directed more against Syrian and Lebanese nationalists than the Soviets.

UN Security Council Extends UNIFIL Mandate

NC171942 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Following an extraordinary session this afternoon, the UN Security Council decided to extend the UNIFIL mandate for another 6 months. The decision was made by a majority of 13 votes, with the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian Republic abstaining.

Reported Outline of Damascus Agreement Revealed

NC171657 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Information media in West Beirut have carried extensive reports about an agreement reached in Damascus. The reports say that the agreement now only needs legal drafting, and that this will take place at a forthcoming meeting to be attended by legal advisers.

Before quoting the outlines of the agreement, as they have been published, it is necessary to point out that leadership circles in East Beirut have maintained silence about this publication.

According to available information, the agreement consists of two parts: a security part and a political part. The security part pertains to an agreement to end the fighting. It calls for a declaration ending the state of war as an advanced step to the declaration of a cease-fire. It also calls for the following: withdrawing the Army forces from their present positions and returning them to their barracks in preparation for their rebuilding; entrusting the unified security apparatus, which will mainly depend on the Syrian Army and the Internal Security Forces supported by Army units, with the responsibility of maintaining security in all of Lebanon as an indivisible security unit; agreement to strike at all those who try to hinder progress or to cause strife, with each party implementing this agreement in its own area; and declaring the dissolution of the militias and collecting weapons.

The political part includes provisions defining a transitional period during which political sectarianism will gradually be abolished within 3 years. The sectarian system with regard to the

president, the prime minister, and the Chamber of Deputies speaker will be maintained through this period. A broad cabinet will be formed and entrusted with implementing the Damascus agreement. The number of deputies will be increased to 142 and divided equally between Muslims and Christians.

Informed sources think that official approval of these proposals will take place during the upcoming Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting. This will be followed by the endorsement of the agreement at a meeting of Hubayqah, Birri, and Junblatt. A comprehensive Lebanese endorsement will take place at a national conference to be held under the auspices of Damascus.

Progressive Socialists Comment on Damascus Talks

NC170836 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Commenting on current and future political developments, Anwar al-Fatayri, the general secretary of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], said there is a possibility that a working paper will be discussed in the near future. However, he expressed doubt as to whether the Lebanese Forces would back their words with deeds.

In an interview with the INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCY [as heard], Al-Fatayri said that too many hopes should not be pinned on the new stands of the Phalangist forces. Nonetheless, we must go ahead with the dialogue so as to give them no chance to justify their future treacheries by claiming that they offered pan-Arab policies but we turned them down.

Concerning the Army, which is now acting like just another militia, Al-Fatayri said: The language of the Army is becoming increasingly violent in tone. The Army is threatening to bomb the people. The transfer from the Central Bank to the Defense Ministry of \$100 million, which will be used to buy more ammunition and weapons, is totally at variance with the proposals made and the expectations raised in Damascus.

Al-Fatayri also commented on the prospects for the easing of tension in Beirut and for reopening the crossing points there. He said: We have already said we are in favor of reopening all the crossing points. We will not do anything which might lead to their closure. However, we are less optimistic than some; we hope we are wrong.

For his part, PSP Political Bureau member Muhsin Dallul commented on the views expressed recently by Lebanese Forces leader Elie Hubayqah. We were hoping he would come out with some new and definite suggestions that would enhance the chances of a successful dialogue, Dallul said. However, he added, Hubayqah did no more than hint, and was evasive about intricate matters. The political sectarianism advocated by Hubayqah is a distortion of the national and social dimensions of the Lebanese conflict.

Al-Jumayyil, Karami Address Cabinet Session
NC171529 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
 1400 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpts] At the beginning of today's Cabinet meeting, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil made a statement welcoming the ministers. He said: This meeting is designed to affirm that efforts are continuing to rescue Lebanon from its plight. Our session today takes place in the wake of a period which has witnessed flare-ups, destruction, and ruination for certain Lebanese areas. This meeting constitutes a convincing answer to those who believe that the desire for destruction in Lebanon can overcome the desire for construction and to those who believe that our institutions can be paralyzed.

He added: This meeting embodies the fruitful efforts to save Lebanon and its institutions. It coincides with the efforts which fraternal Syria is exerting to help shape ideas that will lead to dialogue and accord. We hope that everyone will be endowed with the spirit of responsibility, because our people can no longer bear further bloodshed and destruction. The efforts currently being made by some leaders constitute positive indicators.

Referring to his impending visit to Damascus, President al-Jumayyil said: This visit was agreed upon during contacts with President al-Asad. It will provide an opportunity to discuss current issues.

The president also spoke about his visit to the United Nations where he will represent Lebanon in the ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of its founding. He said: Prime Minister Karami has apologized for not being able to go because of the situation in Tripoli. We wish that he could accompany us. The trip to New York is important because of the desired UN role in Lebanon, particularly in the south. It is necessary to intensify efforts to strengthen the role of the UN forces, to bring about the implementation of UN Resolution 425, and to focus on economic assistance to Lebanon by UN member-states and specialized institutions. The importance of such contacts became apparent after learning that some states which contribute forces to UNIFIL want to withdraw from it. This comes at a time when we need to reinforce the role of UNIFIL.

Prime Minister Karami then spoke. He expressed regret for the circumstances which had prevented the Cabinet from convening so that the ministers could shoulder their responsibility toward the citizens. We, he said, support the view that the Cabinet should be in a state of permanent session in order to follow up developments and to deal with the dangers facing our country. When a person does his duty, his conscience will be clear. It is extraordinary for the Cabinet not to meet. The Cabinet must continue to meet under Your Excellency.

Prime Minister Karami added: We appreciate that Your Excellency has assumed responsibility during serious, fateful, and difficult conditions. Your Excellency's views and options have been wise, correct, and successful. This is indicated by the fact that all parties today are advocating the same principles and calling for what Your Excellency has raised on more than one occasion. We hope that what is now taking place in Syria will lead to Lebanon's salvation and to placing it on the correct

course. We will ultimately have an opinion on it. I think that we must deal with any proposed political and security reform.

He further noted: We have reached the red line. With Your Excellency's efforts and with the participation of the ministers, we can face these conditions.

Prime Minister Karami continued: We have great hopes that the visit to Damascus will be successful in analyzing positions and in adopting a solution which will eventually end Lebanon's crisis. What happened in Tripoli, and before that in Zahlah, are two living examples from which I hope the Lebanese will learn, in order to adopt a final, peaceful solution.

Karami, Sham'un Comment
NC171455 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
 1130 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The Cabinet held a 2-hour meeting in B'abda Palace today, which was devoted to a review of a large number of current issues and problems sorely in need of a proper solution. After the session, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] The Cabinet reviewed the national situation and discussed the possible results of President al-Jumayyil's upcoming visits to Damascus and New York. We are optimistic about their outcome, and have wished the president good luck on his trip.

The Cabinet also made decisions on several pressing issues, foremost of which was the approval of a 300 million pound loan to the Development and Reconstruction Council. The funds will be used to help Tripoli ride out its recent ordeal. [end recording]

For his part, former President Sham'un said:

[Begin recording] At last, the miracle happened and the Cabinet met. It is true that some Cabinet members were not here; the reasons for this are well known. However, I hope and believe that my friends Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri will increasingly see the need to take a positive position by coming to the Cabinet sessions. After all, it is in their best interest, and certainly in the country's best interest, to have all the ministers attend the Cabinet meetings.

We discussed many important issues today. Naturally, we did not make any final decisions since the president is leaving for Damascus tomorrow and then for the UN session. Nevertheless, the meeting itself is a good sign. We will all work together to make Lebanon the paradise we have long dreamed of.

[Unidentified reporter] Were any political issues discussed at the meeting?

[Sham'un] We made a general review of a large number of issues, and focused on several of them.

[Reporter] Did you discuss the lifting of subsidies on...

[Sham'un, interrupting] We discussed everything.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, with such positive developments starting to take shape, do you expect the full Cabinet to meet after the president's return from New York?

[Sham'un] I hope so, but I cannot say for sure. I believe that the patriotism of both Junblatt and Birri will prompt them to sit alongside their ministerial colleagues. [end recording]

We have just learned that the Cabinet made several decisions, one of which was to improve the Beirut Highway.

Hubayqah, Ja'ja' Chair Expanded Military Meeting

NC161849 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
715 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] An expanded military meeting was held at the Lebanese Forces Command Headquarters this evening under the chairmanship of Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, and Dr Samir Ja'ja', chief of the General Staff. The meeting was attended by lawyer Karim Paqradi, head of the Information Department; heads of branches, departments, and units; and commanders of Lebanese Forces barracks.

During this meeting, Hubayqah dealt with political developments in Lebanon. He discussed in detail the negotiations taking place in Damascus, noting their dimensions, background, and expected results. Hubayqah emphasized the expectations, principles, and red lines which the Lebanese Forces have outlined. He replied to questions about political, security, and military conditions in the country.

Dr Ja'ja' then explained the most important organizational actions and steps taken within the military structure since the uprising. The chief of staff affirmed the delicateness of the current stage, stressing the need for unified ranks and goal in order to refute all attempts to distort information and to achieve political incitement.

Reportage on Outbreak of Fighting in Beirut

Clashes on Combat Line
NC171246 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The atmosphere has been markedly tense on the Ra's al-Nab'-Sodeco-Primo combat line in Beirut since this morning. After a number of shells fell on this line during the morning, intermittent clashes have been taking place there since 1200. Machine gun and sniper fire permeate the area. Meanwhile, security reports have not mentioned any significant incidents on the combat lines in Beirut's southern suburb or the mountain area.

Southern Suburbs Affected

NC172026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Fighting has been taking place along the combat lines in Beirut's southern suburb, specifically Al-Tayyounah, Mar Mikha'il, Sufayr, and the science college. Intermittent mortar fire is being directed from the eastern area against residential quarters close to these lines. A number of shells fell in the Burj Abu Haydar and Al-Barbir areas at approximately 2030 today.

Al-Ma'rufiyah, Bsaba, 'Alayh, and Dahr al-Wahsh on the mountain are currently witnessing exchanges of fire from medium-caliber automatic weapons and antiaircraft guns.

Forces 'Put on Alert'

NC180704 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Intermittent clashes are still going on between conflicting factions in the Lebanese Forces in 'Ayn al-Rummanah, Al-Hadath, Chevrolet, Al-Hayah Hospital, and Furn al-Shubbak in East Beirut. All types of weapons are being used. Meanwhile, forces are being put on alert and barriers erected from these areas to Juniyah and Bilad Jubayl.

At the same time, the clashes in Beirut's southern suburb and the capital, which began at approximately 2000 last night and involved the use of various types of weapons, have now abated. During the fighting, some parts of West Beirut and the southern suburb were shelled by artillery fire from East Beirut.

Hubayqah Denies Clashes

NC181304 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Forces leader, Elie Hubayqah, visited Maronite Patriarch Cardinal Khuraysh today.

Hubayqah stated after the meeting that he briefed Patriarch Khuraysh on the continuing efforts. He added that the patriarch blessed all these steps. Hubayqah mentioned the talks in Damascus and his expected visit to the Syrian capital. He said: These talks are shrouded in secrecy because of their success. Therefore, raising some political and security issues in the newspapers and other media organs is premature. He added: Information leaked about these talks is merely an attempt to cause reaction among the public.

Replying to a question on reports about clashes in the eastern areas of Beirut, Hubayqah said: Our areas are calm. There are no clashes there. These clashes are the desire of tendentious people and our enemies. We will not let this become true.

9 People Said Killed in Radio Station Explosion

*NC171104 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Text] An editor on the staff of the Voice of Hope radio has said that four Shi'ites broke into the radio station to blow it up. The four attackers, who had explosives attached to their belts, were all killed in the operation which left two others dead. The editor said that the station stopped transmission as a result of the explosion.

According to security sources in Sidon, nine people were killed when three gunmen blew themselves up in the Voice of Hope building after killing a guard from the army of southern Lebanon. The three gunmen and five people who were inside the building were killed in the explosion, which destroyed the building itself.

VOH Report

*JN171153 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope
in Arabic 1100 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Text] Once again the hand of evil, crime, and treachery extends against private establishments, whether humanitarian, informational, or religious. One again the leaderships that claim to be Lebanese plan to strike at non-military establishments in the area where the army of southern Lebanon is stationed through cowardly infiltration after they had failed to attack this army's positions and after they had been faced more than once by this army's strong wall. Once again the criminal leaderships carry out a vile terrorist act under the claim of working for the sake of an alleged cause.

At 0015 today, a subversive group carried out an operation aimed at blowing up the Voice of Hope building in Marj 'Uyun. The group attacked the radio station with machine guns and hand grenades. They planted an explosive charge estimated at not less than 100 kg of explosive materials near the building. They then detonated it. However, the building's two guards bravely confronted the criminal action, and prevented the saboteurs from escaping quickly. Consequently three of them were killed in the explosion. The casualties among those who managed to flee were not known. The operation also resulted in the martyrdom of one of the two guards, Murqus (Marudus), and the martyrdom of civil servant Wajih Abu 'Awn, in addition to the destruction of a large part of the building.

The Voice of Hope, as all know, is a station belonging to a religious institution that has no political nature. Attacking it is like attacking the spiritual and ethical values in which all the Lebanese believe. Despite the sinful nature of this action, the arrogant ones will claim through the hiring of helpless news media that they have scored a victory. However, we tell them and emphasize to all that the Voice of Hope remains and its voice will continue to be loud, teaching people both truth and love. Its programs will continue to be a bouquet presented to the Lebanese community in the south and elsewhere, and to the various communities around this area of the east. Its news bulletins will continue to broadcast the true knowledge and the political com-

mentary that stems from the constants of the Lebanese thought and the Lebanese issue.

Resistance Front Claims Attack

*NC171542 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Text] The Lebanese National Resistance Front has announced its responsibility for blowing up the Voice of Hope radio station affiliated with agent Antoine Lahd. The operation was carried out by the four martyrs Ilyas Harb, Husam Hijazi, Michel Saliba, and Nasir Kharfan from the Communist Party. The front announced in a statement: We declare that we still do not know exactly the fate of our hero comrades who carried out this brave assault operation.

Resistance Issues Statement

*JN171944 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Excerpts] Lebanese national resistance men at dawn today destroyed the building housing the radio station called the Voice of Hope of the agent Antoine Lahd forces in the Marj 'Uyun plain in southern Lebanon. The latest reports on this said at least five of the agent Lahd mercenaries were killed in this operation.

The Lebanese National Resistance Front issued a statement saying: In retaliation for the treasonous role played by agent Antoine Lahd and his clique, who insisted on practicing the worst forms of oppression against our kinfolk in the territory which has not yet been liberated, the command of the Lebanese National Resistance Front decided to deal a hard blow to this enemy and its Zionist masters by destroying the agent radio Voice of Hope and annihilating the forces working in it and guarding it, in order to silence this voice which stinks of subservience and treason.

The group received training, plans, and directives to liquidate the guards and those working in the radio station and to destroy it completely, regardless of the price. On this basis, the Martyrs Ahmad al-Mir al-Ayyubi and Salim Yammut Heroic Group, comprising the comrade heroes Comrade Ilyas Harb, from Tan-nurin, Al-Batrun District; Comrade Husam Hijazi, from Tripoli; Comrade Michel Saliba, from Bitaghrin, Al-Matn district; and Comrade Nasir Kharfan, from the city of Ba'labak headed [for the target]. The group planned to storm the main entrance and to kill all the gunmen around the building.

After that the group would divide into two groups: Michel Saliba and Nasir Kharfan would wipe out the soldiers and Comrades Ilyas Harb and Husam Hijazi would get into the building with an explosive charge of 50 kg of TNT where they would wipe out the radio employees and then explode the building. The attack was set for midnight.

According to our investigation, the building was guarded by some 15 soldiers. There were three U.S. experts and some Zionists among the radio employees. The heroic group carried out the plan

exactly. This resulted in the annihilation of the force and the destruction of the radio station. It is noteworthy that it is impossible to destroy the building before wiping out the guards.

While being proud of our comrades' military spirit and unlimited readiness for sacrifice and martyrdom, we announce that we will not stop pursuing the Israeli enemy and its agents until the last inch of the homeland's soil is liberated.

The heroes sent greetings and appreciation to steadfast Syria and its leader struggler, Hafiz al-Asad, pledging to continue sacrifices until all Lebanese soil is liberated and the Arab nation's cause triumphs.

'Resistance' Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions

*NC170858 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Text] The Martyr Darwish Darwish group of the National Islamic Resistance fired four katushas at a position in Tallat Kafra at 0445 today. The post was hit and set ablaze. The size of the fire prevented any determination of casualties, and Israeli forces searched the area immediately.

The Martyr 'Ali Zurayq group of the Lebanese National Resistance Front attacked a patrol consisting of Israeli and Agent Lahd forces on the 'Ayta al-Sha'b Road in Bint Jubayl at 0530 today. Rockets and machine guns were used in the assault. A troop carrier was destroyed and at least five members of the patrol were either killed or wounded. The enemy forces and their agents surrounded the area at once and raked it with machinegun fire while searching for the national resistance fighters. However, the fighters managed to withdraw. A farmer, Husayn Wasfah, was seriously wounded in the Israeli search, and was taken to the hospital.

One of the Amal Movement's resistance units, the Al-Rasul al-A'zam group, pounded a position in Rshaf with 107-type rockets at 2300 yesterday, scoring direct hits. The enemy forces immediately searched the area, but the group withdrew safely to its base.

'Heavy Fighting'

*NC171234 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Text] After a peaceful morning, heavy fighting has resumed along the combat lines in Kafr Falus, Lib'a, and 'Ayn al-Mir. Violent clashes are also taking place along the combat lines in Kafr Rumman, Habbush, 'Arab Salim, and other villages in the south. The fighting, which involves artillery and machine guns, pits the Popular Liberation Army against agent Lahd's militia.

Violent clashes took place last night on the Kafr Falus, Lib'a, and 'Ayn al-Mir combat lines between the Popular Liberation Army and Lahd's militia. Machineguns and medium-caliber weapons were used. The towns of Habbush and Kafr Rumman,

as well as the nearby forest, came under artillery fire from positions held by agent Lahd's men in Jabal 'Ali Tahir and Tallat Tuhra. The shelling caused only material damage.

VOH Reports Several Attacks on ASL in South

*JN171220 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope
in Arabic 1100 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Text] Several army of southern Lebanon [ASL] centers were subjected to a series of attacks yesterday as follows:

Three successive attacks on Kafr Rumman center using RPG's and 107-mm rockets, accompanied by machinegun salvos. The center elements returned fire.

In the Bint Jubayl area, the centers of Yatar, Rshaf, and Bayt Lif were attacked with rockets and machineguns from different directions. The centers' elements returned fire with appropriate weapons. All these attacks were futile and no ASL element was injured.

Further Details

*JN180653 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope
in Arabic 0600 GMT 18 Oct 85*

[Text] Shortly before midnight last night, the (Limina) center in the area of Bint Jubayl was hit by two rockets accompanied by machinegun salvos from light individual weapons. The center garrison returned fire using appropriate weapons. No casualties were reported. Meanwhile, the periphery of the national guard center in the township of 'Ayn Ibil was hit by two similar shells, which caused material damage. Shortly after midnight, the township of Ahyt Lif was attacked by a 107-mm katusha. No casualties were reported.

Kidnapping of Palestinian Brings Tension

*NC180835 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 18 Oct 85*

[Text] The situation in the Shatila camp and the surrounding area became tense last night after gunmen affiliated to 'Aqil Hamiyah, the Amal official in the southern suburb, kidnapped a Palestinian named Jihad. The Shatila camp's military command gave an ultimatum to the Amal Movement to hand over the Palestinian before noon today, or else the command will resort to action with negative effects.

Deadline for Resolution of Camps Issue Suggested

*NC180714 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 18 Oct 85*

[Text] With regard to the camps war, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that the situation at the camps must be dealt with either on a voluntary basis or by force; this situation should be resolved within 2 weeks. The paper adds that fortifications and preparations by the parties concerned in the camps have reached their climax. The paper points out that the Islamic Unification Move-

ment has transferred some of its personnel from Tripoli to the camps in West Beirut because of the urgent need to strengthen pro-Arafat forces. This need is especially acute if the Palestinian Salvation Front joins the fighters from Amal and other parties.

be confined to the members and employees of the Chamber of Deputies. Internal security forces have begun patrolling the crossing.

Museum-Al-Barbir Crossing Open to Officials
NC180710 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The Museum-Al-Barbir crossing between East and West Beirut was reopened to traffic this morning. However, traffic will

Lebanon Leaders Meet With 'Intensive' Activity*JN171953 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpts] Intensive political activity is continuing here with the aim of realizing security, reconciliation, and stability in Lebanon. The Lebanese National Front leaders have been holding meetings among themselves over the past 24 hours. Sidon Deputy Mustafa Sa'd participated in these meetings, as well as in the meeting held in Syrian Vice President Khaddam's office today attended by Lebanese figures who told him of their continuous talks with the Palestine National Salvation Front leadership with the aim of entrenching security in the Palestinian camps' area.

During the meeting, attended by representatives of the Amal movement and the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], Minister Nabih Birri, who is still in Damascus, was informed of all current developments. Birri is expected to leave Damascus for Beirut tomorrow.

Former Lebanese Minister Michel al-Murr arrived in Damascus today. He met with Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri and some ranking Syrian officials. Al-Murr told our radio that he discussed Lebanese developments and current talks with Khaddam and found the atmosphere very positive. He added: We sensed an earnest desire from Khaddam concerning ending the Lebanese crisis and putting a final halt to the war. We noticed that the dialogue has gone a long way in this direction.

Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri left Damascus for Saudi Arabia today after witnessing the talks held by the tripartite committee comprising Amal, the Lebanese Forces, and the PSP. Sidon Deputy Mustafa Sa'd, who held talks with Minister Nabih Birri, also left Damascus.

On another level, the PFLP announced that it lost two martyrs in yesterday's clash with an Israeli patrol in the Hasbaya area.

President Amin al-Jumayyil is expected in Damascus tomorrow evening for the ninth summit with President Hafiz al-Asad. An informed Lebanese source told us that President al-Jumayyil may leave for the UN General Assembly meetings in New York following the summit.

Israeli Soldier Reportedly Kills 11 Officers*JN170734 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0315 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Text] Reports from the Zionist entity said that an Israeli para-trooper opened machine gun fire in all directions last night, killing 11 Zionist officers. The reports added that the Zionist soldier hurled 4 hand grenades at Israeli soldiers gathered around him, wounding 17 soldiers in addition to the 11 dead.

The Zionist military sources admitted the incident, claiming that the soldier was seized by a fit of madness.

Ba'th Official Receives Soviet Delegation*JN172015 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Text] Damascus, 17 Oct (SANA) — Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary general of the Ba'th Party, this evening received Comrade Dzhamal Tashibekova, member of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, and members of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society, currently visiting Syria to attend celebrations of the Soviet-Syrian friendship day. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dr Wahib Tannus, member of the regional command and president of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society.

During the meeting a review was made of the developing relations between the two parties and peoples in the two friendly countries, especially following the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty. Comrade Qaddah explained current developments in the Arab arena and Syria's role in confronting Zionist and U.S. imperialist challenges aimed at imposing hegemony in the region. Comrade Qaddah praised the great role of the socialist bloc, especially that of the USSR, and its support for the Arab cause in general and Syria's steadfastness in particular.

Comrade Dzhamal Tabshibekova praised Syria's wise and courageous policy under the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, in confronting imperialist and Zionist challenges aimed at imposing solutions and separate capitulationist deals on the Arabs. She affirmed the support of the USSR and the socialist bloc for Syria's steadfast stand.

TISHRIN Calls for Canceling Amman Agreement*JN171217 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Text] Damascus, 17 Oct (SANA) — The newspaper *TISHRIN* has said that the insult of those who call for surrender, whether Mubarak, 'Arafat, or the Jordanian regime, has reflected negatively on the Arab cause.

In a comment under the headline "Path of Salvation," the paper added that the Arab observers and analysts in various Arab countries were unanimous in their opinion that the harm inflicted on the Arab cause is great indeed and that it is time for making a comprehensive revision and settlement of accounts with those who wagered on the nation's fate and led it into this serious plight.

The paper continued: The imperialists and Zionists planned to exploit the split in the Arab ranks not only to abort the October gains but also to create a state of despair, divisions, and fragmentation so that the Arabs will never think of waging or preparing for any new war.

The paper said: The Amman agreement with its defeatist trends drove the Palestinians and Jordan to positions that basically contradict with the resolutions of the Arab summits, the Fes peace plan, and the aspirations of the Arab masses. This agreement created a situation whereby a British minister dared to level a violent insult to the invited delegation. It also led to the fascist Zionist aggression on fraternal Tunisia.

The paper continued: If the Arabs should revise the progression of events, then the priorities for correcting the existing situation begin with the cancellation of this agreement, the return to the right path which leads to a creative and effective Arab solidarity [in accordance with] the Baghdad and Fes summit resolutions, and the adherence to the principles of the pan-Arab struggle.

TISHRIN concluded that Syria, through entrenching the strategic balance, provides the solid base for an effective Arab power that will be more effective and powerful if it is coupled with the Arab potentials. The enemy will then realize that the Arabs will not relinquish their territory and rights and are serious about liberating the territory and regaining rights.

AL-BATH on Blows to 'Defeatists', Arab Uprising

JN170858 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 17 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Pan-Arab Wrath Encircles the Defeatists," *AL-BATH* says: Slaps in the face and assaults are continuously the lot of the capitulation axis. Barely a day goes by without one slap after the other and one assault after the other being delivered to the cliques of this axis. President Reagan's refusal to apologize to the Egyptian people for the interception of the Egyptian airliner strengthened this trend after it was revealed that the Egyptian regime's president had given false information about the presence of the ship hijackers on Egyptian soil. These slaps came at a time when Britain dealt a slap in the face to 'Arafat's group and those running after the capitulatory solutions. Even before this, the capitulationists' march was an absolute violation and a march of humiliation.

AL-BATH asks: What does this pan-Arab anger and the extensive popular confrontation witnessed in the Arab homeland against the trend of capitulation and settlement signify? Is it merely a question of statements and declarations? Or will this mounting popular reality bring the deviationist clique and all those running after the U.S. and British banquet crumbs face to face with complete pan-Arab and national rejection of this infamous attitude that allows the Israeli enemy to embark on belligerent acts and allows the United States and its allies to level affronts at the Arabs? *AL-BATH* concludes: Syria has warned against the dangers of the so-called U.S. option many times. The recent incidents have proved the credibility of Syria's stands, the soundness of its trends, and the pan-Arab constants to which it adheres. Syria is ready today as it was yesterday to cooperate with all Arabs who are seeking an efficient Arab solidarity, considering their primary enemy is Israel, that their Arab nation's basic cause is Palestine, and that regaining rights can only come by achieving a strategic balance and by wresting the card of power from the hand of the usurper Israeli enemy. Whoever thinks that there is a way other than this will be completely mistaken and places himself in front of the wrath of the masses who seriously threaten to settle accounts with all the deviationists, the defeatists, and those who suddenly believe that they can trade with the inalienable pan-Arab rights.

On 'Popular Uprising', UK Meeting

JN161114 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 16 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Jordanian Professional Union's Statement Sounds the Alarm," *AL-BATH* says: The alarm this time has come from Jordan through a statement issued by the professional unions last Saturday. The importance of this statement stems from the fact that the Jordanian regime is a principal party to the proposed capitulationist settlement. In fact, this statement would not have been issued had the representatives of the professional unions not felt certain that there was a genuine danger to the Arab nation's present, future, and even its existence if sincere efforts are not united and wise and decisive steps are taken to contain and foil this danger before it is too late. The statement in itself expresses an extensive popular uprising not in Jordan and Egypt only but also in all the Arab countries. This uprising makes it necessary to reiterate that those who have put all their cards in the U.S. basket should take advice from the experiences of those before them, who ignored their people's and nation's will. They should respond to the masses' aspirations, or their fate will be no better than that of those who preceded them in this trend. We believe that the slap in the face dealt by the British Government to the Jordanian regime, 'Arafat, and his clique has affirmed that what Washington and the Western countries are seeking is the Arabs' complete surrender. This is proved by the longstanding British stand on the issue. If Britain puts the condition that it will meet with the Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation provided the Jordanian and the 'Arafatist sides recognize Israel in advance, then what will the concessions be if U.S. President Reagan decides to meet with such a delegation?

AL-BATH adds: In fact, the so-called joint delegation's departure to London came within prearranged conditions between the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat on one side and the British prime minister on the other. What was announced by the Jordanian official spokesman the day before yesterday completely affirmed that there was an official agreement between these parties about the joint delegation's visit and the statement that was to be signed, namely regarding recognition of Israel. It is apparent that this was not merely a verbal agreement but also an official document to be disseminated later and which would show the capitulationist's disregard for the Palestine question, its people, and the scores of thousands of martyrs who sacrificed their lives for this sacred pan-Arab cause. No doubt the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat will try in one way or another to water down the stand, particularly with regard to the slap in the face dealt by Britain. Hence, what is certain, and what neither 'Arafat nor all the capitulationist regimes could justify before the Arab masses, is their involvement in the U.S.-Zionist plan, which is not merely aimed at humiliating the Arab nation but is also aimed against its present, future, and existence. *AL-BATH* concludes: The professional unions' statement and the angry demonstrations in Egypt are signs of an expanded national uprising that call for optimism and not vice versa. The Jordanian unions' statement is not a statement on a specific incident only but is part of a pan-Arab program that all Arabs should adopt since it expresses the aspirations and hopes of all the Arab masses.

Peres Intends To Negotiate Without Preconditions*TA180530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 18 Oct 85*

[Text] The prime minister has said that he is not requesting a declaration in advance by King Husayn on the end of the state of belligerency with Israel, and he sincerely intends to negotiate without preconditions. He noted that, during his talk with President Reagan, understanding was reached to the effect that discussions should be held with Husayn and with moderate Palestinians, without the PLO.

Following the talk, President Reagan said that the prime minister told him he is willing to hold direct negotiations with Jordan.

Mr Peres will meet this evening with Secretary of State Shultz for a concluding meeting. During the meeting, the two leaders will try to conclude several principles which were agreed upon during the talk with Reagan. Among other things, reference is to the manner of cooperation in the war against terrorism and approximating positions on the matter of an international conference. Our correspondent in Washington reports that among other things, the concept of an international forum of countries participating in UNIFIL was raised, but at the moment the idea is premature. Mr Peres said that he is not opposed to the Soviet Union participating in the peace process, but only after it renews diplomatic relations with Israel.

Reagan, Peres Discuss Arms Sales, Husayn, Terror*TA180641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 18 Oct 85*

[Report by Washington-based correspondent Razi Barqay]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres takes pride in the fact that the U.S. Administration sees eye to eye with us on all issues bar one. This matter is the supply of U.S. weapons to Jordan. President Reagan told the prime minister that it is preferable for Jordan to receive arms from Washington rather than turn to other sources. The prime minister responded that this is unacceptable to us. Nevertheless, he told the U.S. President: If we agreed on everything, relations between us would be rather boring.

The list of agreements which the prime minister enumerated is very long. It begins with consolidated cooperation, concluded in a working paper, in the war against terrorism. Mr Peres added that this includes intelligence cooperation, as well as the possibility of joint military action. The prime minister noted: This is one of the reasons for my meeting with the head of the CIA. Israel also agrees to participate in the U.S. "star wars" project because, in the words of the prime minister, we are neutral, and we will derive scientific benefit from it.

As for the issue of Soviet Jewry, Reagan promised to raise the matter during his summit meeting with Gorbachev.

However, perhaps the most important and most sensitive issue — if one can judge from remarks emanating from the Likud camp — is that of the dialogue with Husayn. The prime minister is not asking Husayn for anything, not even a prior declaration on the

end of the state of belligerency. Rather, he is asking Husayn to enter direct negotiations, without the PLO and with moderate Palestinians. He declared his satisfaction over Husayn's political stands, and apropos of this, I asked him this evening whether he did not think that the praise he has lavished on the monarch is premature and exaggerated.

[Begin Peres recording] The word of praise is of course a generalization. I listened closely to what Husayn said yesterday on British television and, if I am not mistaken, I sensed some expression of disappointment over his partnership with 'Arafat. The problem which faces King Husayn is simple: Should Husayn pull 'Arafat to his side, or will 'Arafat pull Husayn over to his side? These are two completely different things. In my opinion, if Husayn were to take a determined stand, there would be Palestinians who would go along with him. I think there are Palestinians who are sick to death of all the PLO's caprices. [end recording]

Shultz, Peres Discuss Peace Process, Arms Sales*TA171559 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT
17 Oct 85*

[Text] [Unidentified studio announcer] About an hour ago a meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and George Shultz ended in Washington, in Secretary of State George Shultz' private residence. We now have 'Oded Granot on the telephone from Washington. Good evening.

[Granot] Good evening.

[Announcer] What can you tell us about this Peres-Shultz meeting?

[Granot] Well, first I will say that the meeting was held in Shultz' private residence, at the U.S. secretary of state's request, in order to make it possible to hold part of the conversation *tete-a-tete*. I would say that the three main topics raised in the conversation were, first of all, the peace process. The emphasis in these talks, the talk with Secretary of State Shultz, was on how to attain direct negotiations with Jordan as speedily as possible, and the Americans — and this may be an important point to stress — do not think this issue is hopeless, but do consider it possible that progress may be made toward talks of this type. The second topic is economic, with Secretary of State Shultz paying Prime Minister Shim'on Peres compliments for the progress made in the economic program in Israel; he also gave a promise of general commitment to help in renewing economic growth in Israel. The third topic, and it was clear that it would be raised today and it was indeed raised, is that of weapons for Jordan. Secretary of State Shultz tried to persuade the prime minister to lift Israel's opposition to the arms deal. The prime minister's answer was: Our position in terms of principle has not changed, that is, no arms supplies to countries that are in a state of war with Israel.

[Announcer] Shim'on Peres' main meeting in Washington is to take place this evening, at 2000 Israeli time, with President Reagan. What do we know about this meeting?

[Granot] Well, it is reasonable to assume that some of the issues we mentioned earlier will come up in the meeting with President Reagan, including the economic issue and, in particular, the issue of weapons. President Reagan, we have been told by U.S. sources, will try to throw all his weight into an attempt to persuade Israel to permit this sale, that is, to signal to its friends in Congress. Here we must add that the latest activity in the Middle East, including the hijacking of the Italian ship, has created common ground for contacts between Israel and the United States in two spheres. One is the sphere of terrorism, and there will certainly be a common effort to establish some sort of framework for a war against terrorism in the future. In the sphere of the peace process, the Americans, like the prime minister, believe that PLO involvement in acts of terrorism is creating new horizons, new stages, for negotiations with Jordan, and it seems that both Peres and Reagan will try to examine to what point progress can be made in this field.

More on Peres' Meetings With Sinowatz, Palme

TA171145 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
17 Oct 85 p 3, 14

[Report by Erol Guiney]

[Text] Shim'on Peres devoted most of the long hours of the flight from Vienna to Washington to making final preparations for his upcoming meetings in the United States. However, his experiences and talks in Vienna, where he participated in the Socialist International session, were still fresh in his mind.

"There were difficult moments in the session, but I think that by the end of the session many delegations had changed their minds," the prime minister said with satisfaction. Mr Peres said that during his talk with Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz the latter apologized for the personal attacks on Peres by former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and other socialist leaders in Austria. Peres noted, however, that Sinowatz' political stand is very similar, perhaps even identical, to that of Kreisky.

The achievements of the meeting: Sinowatz promised to appoint a new Austrian representative to replace the late Dr Herbert Amry in dealing with the matter of Israeli MIA's following the Lebanon War. The two countries also agreed to sign a scientific cooperation agreement.

Uri Savir, media adviser to the prime minister, revealed details of the meeting between Peres and Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. "There was complete disagreement between the two, but the meeting was friendly." Savir explained that Palme believes there can be no peace without the PLO, and in view of Israel's firm opposition to this, Palme is pessimistic regarding peace chances. Peres, contrary to this, believes peace can be achieved without the PLO, and therefore he is optimistic.

Peres told both Sinowatz and Palme: "Look at the Americans. They have taken a stronger stand against terrorism than you have, and despite this the Arabs — including 'Arafat — look to Washington rather than Europe. Your policy encourages terrorism and harms peace prospects."

USSR Official: Positive Development Possible

TA170949 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Oct 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Vienna by Gid'on Kuts]

[Text] Unofficial contacts between Israeli and Soviet officials are to be expected in the framework of the Socialist International conference on disarmament being held in Vienna.

Vadim Zagladim, deputy chairman of the Soviet delegation, told the DAVAR correspondent yesterday that "a positive development between the two countries is possible" in the wake of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Paris. The Soviet delegation to the conference is headed by Politburo member Boris Ponomarev.

As will be recalled, 2 days ago Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said Israel is waiting to see whether the Soviet Union's effort to improve its image is only a public relations ploy, or whether it really signifies a policy change. On the same occasion Peres announced he was hoping for an exchange of representatives between Israel and Poland, even if not on the diplomatic level, and also noted that "there are positive signs from other East European countries."

Voice of Hope Radio Station 'Completely Destroyed'

TA171450 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1419 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] It now appears that the Voice of Hope radio in southern Lebanon was completely destroyed in the terrorist attack at dawn. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the broadcasting studios collapsed and almost all the broadcasting equipment was hit and cannot be used. The station's staff are now broadcasting from a temporary station on the outskirts of Marj 'Uyun, using replacement equipment they had in their possession.

The searches for other terrorists who apparently participated in the attack are continuing in the area. The curfew on several of the area's villages also remains in force.

Party Meetings Held; Attacks on Peres Discussed

TA171853 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The top echelon of the Labor Party has called for the dismissal of Ari'el Sharon from the government. Forty senior party officials, including Cabinet ministers, Knesset members, and members of the party bureau secretariat met in Tel Aviv this afternoon to discuss the recent Likud attacks on Prime Minister Peres.

Likud Party leader Yitzhaq Shamir says these attacks actually strengthen Peres. Dan Eisenberg reports:

During today's Labor meeting, which was closed to the press, speaker after speaker got up to censure the Likud minister of commerce and industry. Energy Minister Moshe Shahal read out the Cabinet decision of August 25, in which Peres warned that any minister who attacked a prime minister or anyone else in the

Cabinet or who attacked government policy jeopardized the very existence of the government. Mikha'el Harish urged Peres to fire Sharon as soon as he returns from the United States. If the Likud can't control Sharon, it's their problem, he said. If they want to resign from the government, let them. As far as we are concerned, the Likud remains a coalition partner. But other speakers warned that in the not-too-distant future the national unity government might collapse anyway. Absorption Minister Ya'akov Tzur said there is almost no agreement on political matters today between the Likud and Labor. Tzur said: If conditions materialize for negotiations with Jordan and a Palestinian entity, and the Likud continues to impose a political freeze, I will try to see to it that this government ceases to exist, even if it means calling for early elections.

Meanwhile, the Likud secretariat heard a low-keyed political speech by party leader Yitzhaq Shamir. Shamir said the differences of opinion expressed over the past few days could strengthen the prime minister because those with whom he will be speaking in Washington will understand his responsibility and duty to represent the entire government. Shamir said he was in favor of progress in the political fields, but not at the expense of the Likud's basic principles.

Peres' Reaction to Likud Criticism

TA180658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Washington correspondent Razi Barqay on 17 October — recorded]

[Text][Barqay] Criticism is being leveled at you in Israel by the Likud. Yitzhaq Shamir said today, if I am not mistaken, that this criticism actually strengthens your position during your political mission abroad because the Americans then understand that things are not so easy for you back home.

[Peres] If that was the objective, then I hope it has been achieved.

[Barqay] That aside, how do you react to these remarks by the Likud leaders?

[Peres] Look, I am not dealing with domestic politics at the moment. I think that Israel should behave according to three rules: In all that regards peace, there should be no one who wants peace more than us; in all that concerns terrorism, there should be no one who fights against terrorism more than us; and in all that concerns conducting policy, we should have the wisdom both to explain these two issues and to work toward realizing them.

[Barqay] Are you claiming that there are members of the Likud who have not read the government's guidelines?

[Peres] I am not claiming that they have not read them. There are people who have simply forgotten what is written there. The guidelines state that we want to hold direct negotiations with the Jordanians and Palestinians and that we want to improve peace with Egypt, and I am conducting my moves according to this.

Sharon Camp Scores Victory in Likud Party TA180532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] A victory for Ari'el Sharon within the Likud Party: Two of Sharon's supporters were elected last night to the four-man Herut Movement central elections committee. Only one supporter of Likud leader and Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir was elected, and only one follower of Deputy Premier David Levi.

No-Confidence Motion Struck Off Knesset Agenda TA161937 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpt] With the absence of almost all Knesset Members [MK's] from the plenum, the Knesset struck a motion of no confidence in the government submitted by MK Meir Kahane of KAKH off its agenda today. Only MK Kanane and MK Shim'on Shlomo of SHAS voted in favor of the motion. The other MK's entered the plenum only to vote and to strike the motion off the agenda. MK Kahane submitted the motion in the wake of the Education Ministry's plans to conduct meetings between Jewish and Arab students.

S. Lebanon Administrator on Security Zone Problems TA171848 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Interview with Colonel Sha'ul Nuri'el, the outgoing head of the Civilian Administration in southern Lebanon, by Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text][Beck] Col Sha'ul Nuri'el, the head of the Civilian Administration in southern Lebanon, following the IDF withdrawal to the international border, what problems face the population in the security zone today?

[Nuri'el] In my opinion, the major problem facing the population in the security zone today is the economic problem. The population today has difficulty importing merchandise from the north. One problem is caused by the decline in the value of the Lebanese lira by almost 100 percent and the population in the security zone today finds it difficult to buy merchandise.

[Beck] How does the Civilian Administration cope with these problems?

[Nuri'el] We are making every effort to make possible the transfer of merchandise from the north of the security zone southward. We also make it as easy as possible to import merchandise from Israel to the security zone. We are aiding the population in the medical sphere as well. In fact, the main portion of our budget is intended for medical aid to the population in the security zone. In addition, we assist in the construction of roads, including agricultural roads [derakhim haqla'iyot].

[Beck] Does the investment which the Civilian Administration makes in the local population in the security zone bear practical fruit?

[Nuri'el] Certainly. I think we built an infrastructure of sympathetic inhabitants. In practice, there were many cases in which this population prevented terrorist acts against our forces in the area and against our forces or settlements beyond the security zone [within Israel].

[Beck] A decline has been noted in your activity since the IDF withdrawal from southern Lebanon and its return to the international border. Where has a decline been registered and what are the reasons for this?

[Nuri'el] A decline has been noted in the scope of trade, in the number of visits to Israel, and the requests for medical treatment in Israel. Both we and the situation in the area are responsible for the decline. For example, the issue of trade. The scope of trade before the Peace for Galilee war was launched amounted to about \$500,000; between the launching of the Peace for Galilee war and December 1982 the scope of trade rose to \$14 million monthly; over the last 4 months, following the IDF withdrawal, the scope of trade amounted to only about \$500,000 and even less. There are a number of reasons for the decrease in the scope of trade: first, the fear of trading with Israel; second, the difficulty in transferring merchandise from areas to the north of the security zone; third, a decline in the value of the Lebanese lira in comparison with the dollar, resulting in very slight buying power.

[Beck] Finally, a personal question: You are concluding a term of 3 and 1/2 years as the head of the Civilian Administration in southern Lebanon. Are you leaving this position completely at peace with yourself?

[Nuri'el] Absolutely. I think that the actions we took over the last 3 and 1/2 years definitely bore fruit. As I noted, they in fact helped us prevent terrorist acts aimed against settlements in northern Israel and against our forces inside the security zone.

Shamir Says Egypt's Al-Majid Ruled Out Autonomy

TA170952 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Oct 85 p 3

[Report by Yehoshu'a Bitzur]

[Excerpt] Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Isma' Abd al-Majid told Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in New York that the subject of establishing autonomy in the territories is irrelevant and impractical since the Husayn-'Arafat agreement was reached last February. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir made these remarks yesterday during the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee meeting.

This was 'Abd al-Majid's response to Shamir's proposal to set up two committees, one on a ministerial level and another on an administrative level, which would decide how to resume bilateral negotiations on autonomy and would raise proposals for conducting the negotiations with the participation of Jordan and the Palestinians.

Al-Majid's firm, negative response astounded Shamir, who afterward told U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that Israel has a letter dated 20 April 1982 and signed by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, in which he reiterates his belief that the Camp

David accords are the only basis for a solution of the Palestinian problem.

Embassy in Cairo 'Completely Neutralized'

TA171119 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 17 Oct 85 p 2

[Report by correspondent in Egypt 'Uzi Mahanaymi]

[Excerpt] Cairo — Moshe Sason, Israel's ambassador to Egypt, yesterday told the 'AL HAMISHMAR correspondent that Israeli-Egyptian relations are currently in an extremely complicated and delicate situation. Ambassador Sason emphasized that the main difficulty is the impossibility of maintaining a public, high-level dialogue through which the sides can try to understand each other's problems. Ambassador Sason said that the recent dramatic developments disrupted the processes in which the two sides were involved.

Our correspondent notes that the Israeli Embassy is currently completely neutralized from any practical contact with the Egyptians. The ambassador is not holding any routine meetings with Egyptian politicians, and the Embassy is rejecting information appearing in the Egyptian media. The Israeli ambassador in Cairo has no possibility of appearing in the Egyptian media, and even protest letters are being rejected by the newspapers' editorial boards.

Costa Rican President Gives News Conference

TA171700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Israel is helping Costa Rica curb the risk of terrorism and is supplying light weapons to its village and civilian guards. This was reported by the president of Costa Rica, Luis Alberto Monge, in reply to a question by our correspondent Gidon Remez. He was speaking at a news conference concluding his visit to Israel.

Our correspondent comments that Costa Rica has no army and so it does not purchase offensive weapons. The visiting president expressed great emotion at the expressions of sympathy he heard from his official hosts and the Israeli public. A joint communique with President Herzog states that Costa Rica and Israel will expand cooperation in the fields of culture, commerce, science, and technology. President Monge has instructed his country's representation in the United Nations to oppose the invitation to Yasir 'Arafat to address the UN General Assembly. The Israeli president, the prime minister, the foreign minister, and the mayor of Jerusalem have been invited to visit Costa Rica.

E. Jerusalem Weekly Banned for 2 Weeks

TA171418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The Civilian Administration in Judea and Samaria has canceled for 2 weeks the license for publication granted to the weekly *AL-BAYADIR AL-SIYASI*, which is published in East

Jerusalem. In reply to a question by our correspondent Arye Gus, the spokeswoman for the Civilian Administration said the order was issued because the weekly published material that had not been submitted to the censor and was even in contradiction of the censor's orders. Among other things, in its latest edition the paper published an interview with Yasir 'Arafat.

Four Sentenced For Planned Attack on U.S. Embassy
TA171017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1000 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The Tel Aviv District Court today sentenced four Gaza residents who planned to attack the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv approximately 1 year ago. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that 'Adil Sa'duni, 21, was sentenced to 7 years in prison, and Tawfiq Darwish, 20, was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. Sentences of 3 years and 30 months imprisonment were handed down to the two minors who were accomplices to the crime.

Israel

Trade Deficit Decreases — Israel's trade deficit in the first 9 months of 1985 totaled \$1.575 billion. This represents a decrease of 28 percent compared with last year. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein points out that imports dropped by 6 percent during the

same period. [Text]/*Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Oct 85 TA*

September Immigration Falls — A sharp fall in immigration to Israel was registered last month; only 709 new immigrants arrived during September, a decrease of 32 percent in comparison to August. During the months of January-September 1985, only approximately 10,000 new immigrants arrived in Israel. Most of the immigrants in September came from Western Europe (178) and Eastern Europe (160), most of them from Romania (15) [as published], and only a few from the Soviet Union (34). One hundred and sixty-three new immigrants came from North America, 100 from Latin America, and approximately 100 from Asia and Africa. [Text]/*Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Oct 85 p 3 TA*

Agreement With Yugoslavia — Israel and Yugoslavia have signed an agreement on the exchange of drug and alcohol abuse experts, which calls for mutual training programs for the experts and the establishment of a special institute in Israel for physicians, psychiatrists, and social workers specializing in the field. The institute will be established in conjunction with the Foreign Ministry and the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry, and will invite experts from East European countries which do not have diplomatic relations with Israel. [Summary] *[Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Oct 85 p 3 TA]*

Pan-African Red Cross Conference Concludes 14 Oct
AB162058 Dakar PANA in French 0925 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Cotonou, 15 Oct (ABP-BEN/PANA) — The first pan-African conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, which opened on Friday, ended yesterday in Cotonou. At the end of the conference the meeting adopted a platform of joint solutions to a wide range of African socioeconomic concerns, as well as a resolution on South Africa.

The conference asked the league to reactivate the commission of inquiry set up to make the South African Red Cross respect the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent.

Consequently, the conference urges all African sections of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, the league, and the CICR [International Committee of the Red Cross] to coordinate their efforts and support and protect the victims of racial discrimination in South Africa and elsewhere.

The other resolutions particularly concern the drought in Africa. On this issue, the conference urges the league and sister national donor associations and other food-crops farms projects aimed at food self-sufficiency [as received]. These three projects are seen as a continuation of activities in which the people take charge of their own needs.

Delegations that took part in the conference came from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Egypt, Libya, Liberia Morocco, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Chad, Togo, and Zaire.

The national associations of France, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Australia, and Yugoslavia, as well as those of the league, the CICR, and the WHO, also took part in the conference.

ECOWAS Meeting To Discuss Cross-Border Movement
AB151552 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Niamey, Oct 15 (AFP) — Labour ministers from the 16 member-nations of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) gathered here today for a conference on the cross-border movement of workers within the community. The ministers will examine the workings of the Organization of West African Workers, a body formed in March last year in the Guinean capital Conakry to promote the free movement of workers within the community.

The ECOWAS states are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

The free movement of workers within the ECOWAS community was one of the main topics discussed at the ECOWAS summit held in Lome in July. Several ECOWAS member-states, particularly those bordering Nigeria, expressed concern in May over the expulsion by Lagos of several hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants. The expulsions were seen as a blow to the stated ECOWAS policy of facilitating free movement of persons between states.

ALGERIA

UN Event Excludes PLO, SWAPO; Algeria To Boycott
LD171257 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
 1210 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Statement by Foreign Ministry spokesman in Algiers 17 October]

[Text] Algeria has learned with regret and astonishment of the decision to exclude the PLO and SWAPO, through their leaders Yasir 'Arafat and Sam Nujoma, from attending the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. Thus two peoples, struggling for national liberation, have been deprived of a highly significant opportunity to make their voices heard at a time when Zionism and apartheid have been resorting to all means to escalate the negation of their rights. This decision detracts from all that the United Nations stands for and distorts the meaning of the celebration, which is the return of the United Nations to what all aspire to — complicity with its true ideals.

Algeria had planned, through the participation of its head of state, to contribute to the collective work for restoring prestige to these ideals. But to detract from these ideals by this unfortunate and unjust decision against the rights of the PLO and the SWAPO is a matter that leads to certain conclusions. In view of this, the president of the Republic has decided not to participate in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

Cooperation Documents Signed With Mozambique
LD171110 Algiers APS in English 1001 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 17 Oct 85 (APS) — The Algerian-Mozambican joint commission ended its works here Wednesday by the signature of an official documents sanctioning the pursuit of a positive and mutually advantageous cooperation. The documents were signed by the co-presidents of the commission, Nouredine Harbi, vice-minister in charge of cooperation, on the Algerian side and Jacinto Veloso, minister to the Presidency in charge of Economic affairs, on the Mozambican side.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction over the "positive results" obtained during this second session and "their common vision of the world". The two ministers decided to reinforce the Algerian-Mozambican economic relations by "seeking new ideas likely to enable the implementation of all the aspects that have been discussed".

The three days of talks were centered on possibilities of developing cooperation in the fields of agriculture and forestry. In this respect, two Algerian experts will be entrusted with the study of common development projects.

It is worth recalling that Algeria and Mozambique have already realized two joint projects, a joint company for the exploitation of wood and a farm operated by Algerian experts. Prospects of cooperation in the mineral field, especially in the exploitation of

coal and marble were also dealt with. In the cultural sector, a programme including audio-visual means, the press and exhibitions in both countries, was set up.

LIBYA

Italian Red Brigades Announce Anti-NATO Campaign
LD180904 Tripoli JANA in English 0829 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, Safar, Oct. 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Italian Red Brigades organisation declared that it will launch operations against NATO targets in Europe. It will hit at U.S. imperialist positions apart from pursuing a policy against the Arab states described as 'moderate.'

A statement from the organisation said that the air piracy act carried out by the U.S. aircraft against an Egyptian civilian airliner has urged the Red Brigades organisation to declare war on NATO and escalate the struggle against Western colonialism and Zionism. The statement went on to say that the Red Brigades organisation declares is [as received] standing side by side with the anti-imperialist forces in the Middle East.

Official, Italian Ambassador Survey Cooperation
LD171522 Tripoli JANA in English 1448 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safare, Oct 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau met this morning the Italian ambassador in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

At the meeting, aspects of bilateral co-operation between the Jamahiriya and Italy were surveyed, whilst the Italian ambassador stressed the desire on the part of his country to strengthen and advance the co-operation relations between the two countries so as to achieve the mutual interests for the two peoples. Also, a number of international issues of mutual interest were discussed.

Egyptian Report on Arrest of Zionist 'Spy Ring' Cited
LD171406 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
 1330 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The Egyptian regime's security authorities have unmasked a spy ring operating in the vanquished Egyptian capital for the Zionist gangs.

Reporting this, the *AL-SHA'B* newspaper, the mouthpiece of the Egyptian opposition Labor Party, said that the ring comprises five Americans and two Frenchmen and that the ring, discovered last week, worked inside Egyptian territory in the service of Zionist intelligence, the Mosad. Another spy ring was unmasked in Egypt in the past 2 months.

It is known that the Egyptian agent regime's authorities always turn a blind eye to Zionist sabotage activities inside Egypt and never expose them, except after they are exposed by the Egyptian masses.

MOROCCO

Radio, TV Cooperation Agreement Signed With PRC

LD171816 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpt] An agreement on cooperation between Moroccan and PRC radio and television corporations and organizations was signed at the Moroccan Information Ministry today. The agreement provides for the exchange of cultural, tourist, and economic programs and is aimed at bolstering the distinguished relations between the Kingdom of Morocco and the PRC.

The agreement was signed for the Moroccan side by Bennacer Driss Qeytoni, director general of radio and television, and for the Chinese side by Wei Dong, PRC ambassador to Morocco.

SUDAN

Reconciliation Committee Member on Talks With SPLM

EA172033 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1726 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Oct (SUNA) — Prof Muhammad 'Umar Bashir, representative of the National Reconciliation Committee, has declared that the SPLM [Somali People's Liberation Movement] officials he met recently in Addis Ababa did not refer to the movement's demand for the resignation of the Transitional Military Council and the Council of Ministers as a precondition for the beginning of national dialogue. He said the movement's officials affirmed their desire for an earnest dialogue with all sides in a national conference with nationwide participation of all the political forces, including the armed forces, to discuss the homeland's political, economic, and cultural issues; the structure of the government; and decentralization. Professor Bashir said the SPLM had affirmed through the officials he had met that it is committed to national unity and working for the building of a unified Sudan.

Professor Bashir said the movement's officials had affirmed their commitment to working for the establishment of a democratic system based on the cultural diversity of all the regions of Sudan, the pursuance of the principle of political partnership at all levels, and a just distribution of wealth. They also affirmed that the ideology they subscribe to is the national ideology and that their movement is a movement of liberation and construction. He added that the talks with the movement's officials dealt with democracy in Sudan as a kind of melting pot in which no group alone could be seen possessing the government.

The talks also dealt with the issue of cultural diversity. He explained that the movement's officials denied that their vision is racist and stressed that the movement, by virtue of its composition, could not be racist or hostile to a specific movement. They affirmed that what is being said, namely that their movement is Marxist or something other than that, is greatly contradictory. The movement cannot be so, and such allegations distort its image.

The SPLM officials affirmed that they oppose coups d'etat, indicating their effective participation in toppling the May regime, but that no official contact has been established with them except through the letter from Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Da'Allah, dated 1 June, which was received 30 June.

Addressing a press conference here today on the results of his discussions with the SPLM officials, Prof Muhammad 'Umar Bashir said that during the talks the officials of the SPLM pointed out attempts by foreign circles to contain the movement. They stressed that the recent incidents in Khartoum were only a mutiny within the Army.

They spoke about the initiatives they submitted earlier to solve Sudan's problems peacefully, including their call for a national conference. They made this call on 25 and 26 May, but nobody contacted them concerning it.

Prof Muhammad 'Umar Bashir said that officials of the movement had informed him that they sent an earlier letter to the National Alliance suggesting a date in December for the conference.

He said the talks had touched on the Jonglei Canal and Sudanese oil in the context of the economic difficulties, pointing out that the movement's officials said that if they had not wanted the canal they would have destroyed it. They expressed the view that the canal and the oil were the property of all the Sudanese people, but the problem is identifying who is to benefit from it. Professor Bashir expressed his belief that all parties — those directly concerned as well as those indirectly concerned — will work together to solve the problems and to create an amenable atmosphere.

Professor Bashir said that nothing specific had been discussed with regard to the Islamic Shariah September laws. They were touched on in the general sense that all the evils of the May regime would have to be rooted out from all spheres of life.

Referring to what had been discussed about the subject of cultural diversity, the officials of the movement confirmed their respect for all the diversities and for precedence for Sudan.

He affirmed that the discussions did not touch on the current security situation in a direct sense, expressing his opinion that the main point of concurrence had been that of dialogue in the sense of its constituting the entry toward establishing points of agreement and centers of difference. He stressed that they agreed on most things.

Prof Muhammad 'Umar Bashir stressed that it is possible to reconcile the two proposed approaches: on one hand that of convening a conference on the south, and on the other hand — which the SPLM was calling for — a national conference to discuss the problems of the Sudan, including the problem of the south. He said there is no conflict between the two sides in this respect and that agreement between them is possible.

He said the talks with the officials of the movement were held in an atmosphere of optimism and that his general conclusions lead him to believe that there is a great weakness in communications

and that a large part of this ineffectiveness is attributable to the absence of real information available to all sides and that distortions and ambiguities are being created by both the domestic and foreign media.

Prof Muhammad 'Umar Bashir said in his press conference here today that he went to Addis Ababa on an academic mission, but that in his capacity as a member of the National Reconciliation Committee he had tried to initiate a dialogue with the officials of the movement. The contacts he had made to meet Colonel John Garang had succeeded inasmuch as he met him on 12 October in the presence of senior officials of the movement, including Alfred Lado and John Benjamin. He added that he had made other contacts with officials of the movement which had not been attended by Garang. He said he had met Yusuf Kuwah, but his efforts to meet Yaqub Ismail had not succeeded.

Defense Minister Cited on Dialogue With Garang

JN171126 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum Oct 17 (SUNA) — The call for dialogue with Garang's forces who have not committed to a cease-fire in the south is a matter of gaining time and space, announced Defence Minister General 'Uthman 'Abdallah.

'Abdallah called upon those who are keen to country's interest, and who are exerting efforts for dialogue with Garang and who pretend receiving a message from him affirming his will for dialogue to commit to a bilateral cease-fire as an umbrella for the dialogue. 'Abdallah said, in a statement to *AL-SAHAFAH* daily newspaper, published here today, that the military solution not only impractical but also uncivilized.

The defence minister appreciated efforts exerted by the national alliance for convincing Garang to respond to dialogue.

Official Discloses 'Disagreement' on Parties Bill

JN171116 Khartoum SUNA in English 0924 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 17 (SUNA) — The Ministerial Election Committee rapporteur Amin Makki Madani has disclosed that there is a substantial disagreement on the political parties formation bill.

"There is a strong trend among political forces that the bill abandoned and replaced by a code of ethics," said Madani.

He denied that the bill has been initiated by the Council of Ministers. "It has actually been proposed by some parties!" he explained.

He said the Council discussed the bill, made some modifications and postponed the endorsement for another session. "But the bill has never been presented to the Council since then, because of the fierce attack made by some political parties against its endorsement", said Madani. He said those parties viewed the bill as an attempt on the part of the government to contain and control the parties, "a move incompatible with democratic practices".

Dafallah Speaks to Press in New York 16 Oct

Holds Press Conference

JN171009 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] New York, Oct 17 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Dafallah has said the revolution in the Sudan will stick to democracy. In a press conference here yesterday, premier Dafallah pledged Sudan would continue to respect human rights freedom of expression policy of good neighbourliness and the principle of non-alignment.

The premier singled out famine, economic crisis, southern question and presence of refugees as sources of the current difficulties in Sudan that would only be solved in a context of democracy and in collaboration with the international community.

He said Garang's continuation of fighting undermined peaceful efforts, but this will not affect the holding of the proposed national conference on the southern Sudan, said Al-Jazuli Dafallah.

He said Sudan's adherence to the principle of good neighbourliness explained the strong relations between Sudan and Libya.

He also underlined the "special nature" of Sudan-Egypt relation.

The premier praised relief efforts of the U.N. and voluntary organizations.

The success of this year's agricultural season will ease the situation but implementation of programmes for rehabilitation in areas [word indistinct] by desert requires the help of friendly countries and the international family he said.

Premier Dafallah described loan repayment as a heavy burden he said.

Dafallah categorically denied any existence of training camps for Eritrean rebels inside Sudan.

Sudan hosts a number of Eritreans only as refugees, he concluded.

Interviewed by Newspaper

JN171113 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 17 Oct (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Dafallah has affirmed that the April revolution in Sudan was a popular uprising with which the People's Armed Forces sided. He said that it was in no way a military coup as the world press have called it.

In an interview with the newspaper *NEW YORK NEWS* here yesterday, the prime minister explained that the April revolution has adopted the policy of good-neighborliness, adding that Sudan, as a Nonaligned country, builds its relations with the entire international community and extends the hands of friendship to all nations. Therefore, Sudan has relations of amity and friendship with both the United States and the Soviet Union.

He pointed out that Sudan's nonparticipation in the recent U.S. military "Bright Star" maneuvers does not mean the absence of military relations between Sudan and the United States.

The prime minister affirmed that the possibility of military rule in Sudan is absolutely out of the question. He also affirmed that the elections will be held on their fixed date and that an election committee had actually been formed. In this regard, he pointed out that the elections in southern Sudan could be held in the Equatoria Region and in part of the Bahr al-Qhazal and the Upper Nile Regions if the situation remains as it is at present. He explained that he will not enter the forthcoming elections in Sudan and that he prefers to return to this previous career as a doctor.

TU Alliance To Hold National Conference in Nov
EA172147 Khartoum SUNA in English 1705 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Medani, 17 Oct — A national conference is to be held here next mid-November by the National TU Alliance under the title: The Sudan Above All. How to develop the alliance charter to be an essential pillar for organizing the political activity during the forthcoming phase is the first goal of the said conference. The conference, which will be organized by the National TU Alliance here, will be attended by all political and TU forces included in the alliance throughout the country, plus representatives from the Transnational Military Council [TMC] and Council of Ministers.

A delegation led by alliance chairman, Muhammad Farraj, visited Khartoum recently and conducted contacts with all political forces, especially on the political declaration for the said conference. During its stay in Khartoum, the federation discussed the question of holding the conference with TMC Political Committee member Major General Fabian, who expressed the committee's keenness to participate in the conference, the alliance official spokesman said.

Majdi Salim stated that the delegation had also met Prime Minister al-Juzuli Daf'allah, who agreed with the idea of convening the conference and promised to discuss the political declaration for the conference in the Council of Ministers.

The National Unionist Party, Sudanese Communist Party, Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, Arab Ba'th Party Sudan Organization, Arab Nasirite Party, Southern Sudan Political Association, and Nubah Mountains General Union have agreed to take part in the conference, said Salim, asserting that both the 'Ummah Party and the Democratic Unionist Party have accepted in principle to attend the conference.

SPLA Reports SAF Planes Bombed Own Forces
EA171959 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] has learned from its special sources that Sudan's Air Force [SAF] F-5 jet fighters, last week, bombed Siwar al-Dhahab's forces in Mongalla area inflicting very heavy casualties in the process. The

sources were positive that the SAF pilots responsible for the action had deliberately bombed the positions of their own forces in protest against the war which the Transitional Military Council is adamant on pursuing. Our private sources in Juba went on to disclose that following last week's air raid by SAF F-5 jet fighters on the positions of Siwar al-Dhahab's troops in Mongalla area, 72 soldiers who had sustained varying degrees of injury from the bombing were taken to Omdurman military hospital, where they are currently undergoing treatment. According to these sources, the 72 soldiers are being prevented by the military police from staging a demonstration at the army general headquarters in Khartoum.

SPLA Reports Ambush of Government Convoy
EA172114 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The combined SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces, made up of elements of Cobra, Rad, Lion, Hippo, Hadid, and the Brigade company, under the operational command of Major Bona Abang Dhol and the overall command of Major Arok Thuon Arok, SPLA High Command member and zonal commander of southern Upper Nile and Equatoria administrative area, carried out a highly successful ambush of an enemy convoy nearing on Jummayzah Road yesterday morning. The enemy suffered heavy losses in both personnel and material. One APC, two spare tankers, two lorries, and two Land Rover vehicles were completely destroyed in the ambush, our correspondent said.

TUNISIA

Mzali Briefs Bourguiba on Results of Italian Trip
LD180324 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
 2300 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Statement by Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, following his 17 October meeting with President Habib Bourguiba at the republican palace in Carthage — recorded]

[Excerpts] Following my return to Tunis I had the honor of conferring with the president of the republic and conveyed to him greetings from his friend Cossiga, president of the Republic of Italy; Prime Minister Craxi; and all the other officials in Italy — chiefly the speaker of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives, and other officials who greatly appreciate the president and show great affection toward him and the Tunisian people.

I also briefed the president on the outcome of this important visit. The results of this visit could be summed up in the four agreements signed this morning. In particular:

Social security and the establishment of the rights of the Tunisian community in Italy [words indistinct] — a consular agreement;

An agreement on guaranteeing Italian investment in Tunisia, which means encouraging Italian investment in Tunisia;

A project that concerns Italian assistance to protect Tunisian civilians.

The fourth agreement is represented in Italy's important contribution, which totals \$50 million, to finance integrated rural development — this is in addition to many other projects that were agreed upon in Italy. There is also technical assistance, which will be considerable and necessary [words indistinct].

We also discussed at length the situation in the region and its future, by recalling the regrettable recent events. We were in agreement on the need to join our efforts with the efforts of all the friends to fulfill the conditions for peace in the Mediterranean region. I took this opportunity to reemphasize my gratitude to

our Italian friends and to Craxi personally for the effective stance of solidarity expressed following the Israeli raid on Tunis.

Tunisians Hosting Foreigners Ordered To Report Guests
LD161708 Kuwait KUNA in English 1529 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, Oct 16 (KUNA) — The National Security Authority today issued a law calling on hotel owners and Tunisians hosting foreigners to report to the Interior Ministry the identity of their guests.

Anyone violating that order will be subject to punishment by fine and imprisonment.

KENYA

Leader of Uganda's Fedemo Sends Message to Moi*EA171627 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Oct 85 p 1*

[Text] KNA — President Daniel Arap Moi has received a message from the chairman of the Uganda Federal Democratic Movement (Fedemo). The message, which was signed by Mr Semuji Sperito on behalf of the chairman, expressed gratitude for the fatherly spirit and concern President Moi had shown over the years, "regarding the chronic suffering Ugandans had been forced to put up with by a few selfish people". The message said "we of the Uganda Federal Democratic Movement wish to make it clear that we will fight tooth and nail to see to it that your nyayo [footsteps] crosses the border to Uganda as it is the only way to ensure permanent stability to our peace-hungry fellow Ugandans".

Meanwhile, guerrillas belonging to the National Resistance Army (NRA) of Yoweri Museveni will soon storm Masaka Barracks in preparation for a push towards Kampala, reports a *STANDARD* correspondent in Kampala. This was disclosed today by a spokesman of the NRA who declined to elaborate. The rebels have laid a month-long siege around Masaka Barracks in which an estimated 1,000 government soldiers and dependants have taken refuge.

Fighting in Uganda Halts Transit of Freight From Kenya*EA171329 Nairobi THE DAILY NATION in English 17 Oct 85 p 1*

[Okeyo Ongiyo report from Kisumu: "Fighting Halts Kenyan Trucks Bound for Rwanda"]

[Text] The fighting in Uganda forced more than 50 Kenyan trailers transporting goods to Kigali, Rwanda, to return to Kenya after they had gone beyond Kampala. The trucks, belonging to Oceanic Inter-Freight, have been back in Kisumu for 2 days, some parked near the Inter-Freight offices on Obote Road and others at Kibuye's open-air market. According to the drivers — most of them looking exhausted — they had gone into the interior of Uganda before being forced to make an about-turn after witnessing heavy fighting.

Said one driver: "We have passed through the Busia and Malaba border posts, driving through the entire eastern province of Uganda without a hitch". They had then travelled via Iganga, Magamaga and Jinja and the Capital, where they had a short rest before proceeding south-west on the way to Kigali, carrying essential goods from Mombasa to Rwanda, Burundi, and eastern Zaire. But no sooner had they crossed the troubled Luwero triangle, central Uganda, than they came upon heavy fighting at such areas as Lyantonde and Nyarwerere between government forces and National Resistance Army guerrillas. It was the drivers' quick wits that made them make a firm decision to return to Kampala, but on sensing that the fighting may spread to the capital, they sped to Kenya.

The drivers, who were servicing their vehicles when interviewed, said they were awaiting instructions from the company's head office in Nairobi as to whether to follow the newly-announced routes through Bukakata or Bukoba in Tanzania.

Alternatively, the goods could go by lake from Kisumu to Bukoba and continue to Kigali across Kagera Rusumo Bridge which links Tanzania with Rwanda.

Recently, a joint communique was signed between Kenya and Rwanda announcing that because of the Ugandan hostilities, Rwanda-bound goods from Kenya should go through Kericho, Isebania and Mwanza to Kigali or through Kisumu and Bukoba. The communique, issued on 11th October, was signed by the minister for transport and communications, Mr Arthur Magugu, and his visiting Rwandese counterpart, Mr A. Ntagerura. These agreements, in consultation with Tanzania, came in the wake of a dashing visit to Kenya by Rwandese President Juvénal Habyarimana for talks with President Moi.

It is understood that the trucks crossed into Uganda before the communique was issued, giving alternative routes. Inter-Freight offices in Kisumu declined to comment.

All haulers of petrol and essential commodities, that had been stranded in Uganda for several weeks, started returning to Kenya yesterday, KNA adds. They had been travelling to Rwanda and Zaire when the fighting halted their journey. Officials at the Busia border said arrangements had been made to escort the vehicles on the new route via Isebania to ensure the safety of the goods and drivers.

TANZANIA

New Zanzibar President Sworn In 17 Oct*EA171412 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Text] Zanzibar: Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil was sworn in today as Zanzibar's new president by the Zanzibar Chief Justice Ndugu Augustino Ramadhani. After the ceremony, he promised to work for the Zanzibar revolutionary government and its people without hatred or favoritism. Various religious leaders prayed for the new Zanzibar president. During the ceremony, which took place at the Zanzibar House of Representatives. It was also attended by party chairman Mwalimu Nyerere, CCM [Hama Cha Mapinduzi] Secretary General Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, and former Zanzibar President Ndugu 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who is the sole candidate for the United Republic of Tanzania's Presidency.

UGANDA

Official Confirms Nairobi Peace Talks To Resume

EA171907 Kampala Domestic Service in Swahili 1804 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] A spokesman of the Military Council has confirmed that the Nairobi peace talks will resume next week. The last round of the talks was adjourned on 3 October to enable both sides to hold further consultations. The spokesman of the Military Council also reiterated the Council's determination to attempt to open the highway to western Uganda that passes through the town of Masaka so that residents of those areas may once again receive goods from Kampala.

Other reports say that President Moi of the Republic of Kenya has called on all fighters in Uganda to appreciate the value of human life and to stop bloodshed. The Kenyan leader, who was making an address in Kiambu in Central Province, called on all fighters in Uganda to stop fighting so that peace may be achieved, which would allow students to sit for their examinations in peace and without fear.

Third Part of Toko 14 Oct Press Conference

EA171751 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 16 Oct 85

["Third and last part" of report by (Ala al-Din Tariq Abduh) on press conference granted by Colonel Wilson Gad Toko, vice chairman of the military council and defense minister, and Paul Kowanga Ssemogerere, internal affairs minister, at Kampala International Conference Center on 14 October]

[Excerpts] The last part of our program in the series of the press conference is tonight, when we are beginning the press (?commenters) now asking the colonel — and, of course, the acting prime minister and minister of internal affairs — to elaborate on some issues which were not clear to them. The first question was from Henry Gombya of *NGABO* and *STAR*, which asked of the colonel whether he was aware that there were some Kenyans being recruited in the Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA].

[Begin recording] [Toko] I am not aware of any Kenyan being recruited in the UNLA.

[(Wandero)] I am Peter (Wandero) from Radio Uganda. Sir, in 1980 we had here Commonwealth officers rushed in [word indistinct] voting without malpractices, but later on some people felt that it was necessary to observe these elections very well. Now, don't you think that something might happen with, say, a commonwealth force — peacekeeping force — here after it has come in and left?

[Toko] Well, first of all, this is not an election we are talking about. We are talking about a group of people according to how we feel who would come and do nothing but ensure that a thief does not break into your house to steal, to make sure that some adventurous group of mercenaries don't land in Entebbe or Gulu

or Soroti and try to maybe part Uganda, because all Ugandans have put their guns down. They are not coming here for disarmament. We Ugandans, if we will say that we will want, we will be the ones to disarm ourselves. They are not coming here to fight against us.

[(Attasi)] Mr Vice Chairman, my name is (Attas Attasi) from Radio Uganda. When you went for the last round of talks to Nairobi, you stayed there long, and there was some hope among Ugandans that this would come with some success — and also, by the end of the talks the foreign minister of Kenya is reported to have said that the success was evaluated at around 90 percent. But May I know why the remaining little percentage has not been reached, and even in your briefing you haven't given us any hope that you are soon going back.

[Toko] I thank you [word indistinct]. I would like to say that in Nairobi three talks considerable progress was made, but, as I said earlier on, now I can tell you considerable progress was made in a number of areas. Because of this package matter, you cannot seek a few elements of the peace talks and say: these are the ones we have agreed on, let us sign on these while we continue to talk about the remaining items. It has to be a total package. Now, easily somebody might put 90 to it, another may put 60 — that's relative, it depends who is judging it. All I would like to tell you is that progress was made — considerable progress was made. Whether we are going back to the meetings or not: The answer is yes. The date will be advised to you in due course. Consultations are going on and in the usual way. You can be sure we are not going to depart secretly.

I said here that some former ministers are known to be recruiting. We have got names of some of these ministers and a person like that, I can say, you know, it will be wrong for the country to put him in a key position. But there are others who performed during UPC [Uganda People's Congress] government, and indeed, many of us here held such positions of one kind or another in this country. When UPC was in government, some of you have been doing what you are doing now [words indistinct]. Does that make you a shifta with one or [word indistinct] government?

So, I would like to say that the appointments are considered thoroughly before somebody's name is made known to the public, and where he plays a negative role he will be removed.

[(Sekobo)] My name is (Maurice Sekobo) from the *STAR* and *NGABO*. Mine is a curious question: On Friday I read paper, the *DIGEST*, saying that the talks have been deadlocked because — they have failed — there is a big nation which is supporting NRA and some other European countries are supporting Uganda Government. What can you say about that?

[Toko] That has not featured in our discussions.

[(Sekobo)] You refute that is the root cause of the problem?

[Toko] That is what they are saying, but I have told what will transpire.

[(Sekobo)] They say that there is support [words indistinct]. They say they [word indistinct] support some people in NRA and that

big countries like Germany, France, and Italy support the Uganda Government, and that is why they don't want the people to come together because each side has its own interests.

[Toko] May I suggest you put that question to the appropriate countries. [laughter]

[Unidentified correspondent] Can I be allowed to ask two brief ones? Firstly, in the light of the closure of the route to the south-west, on which some neighboring countries depend for their exports and imports, what are you doing as a sitting government to see that it is reopened? That is one.

Two: This concerns discipline in the army and the court martials that you said you are planning to set up shortly. People are complaining that soldiers go on the rampage. Then some of them get picked up and they are thrown into whatever jails they have for a couple of weeks. Then they come out and start doing the same thing again. The other day, when there was a stampede in Kampala, I went down to the scene where soldiers [words indistinct] stampede, injured fishmongers. And people said they knew of a case where one man in the army has killed three people. And he is out [words indistinct], and he is boasting. Now, are you, in the light of this, proposing to introduce any very, very kali [harsh] punishment for offending soldiers? You know, some people have been saying that maybe you'd think of a firing squad for executing some of them, or anybody who is, you know, any armed thug, by firing squad?

[Toko] Starting with your second question. Let nobody get a wrong idea about a court martial. A court martial will give full legal rights to whoever is being tried. So, if somebody has committed a crime, a soldier has committed a crime, it is not that there is only one punishment, which is firing squad, for every crime. No. The level of punishment will be determined by the

offense, the nature of the offense committed. The same way that when you are taken to civil courts, they do not just tell you every case brought here must be 10 years' imprisonment.

Now, going back to the question of the route, we are, as a government, very concerned about mining of public routes, about stopping international traffic, let alone domestic traffic, from flowing through Uganda and from one part of the country to another. Therefore, every government will have to ensure that these routes are opened. [end recording]

Toko Urges Reporting of 'Criminal Elements' in Army
EA172036 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Toko, has reiterated the government's position not to entertain criminal elements in the armed forces, irrespective of their ranks. The warning followed the arrest of three soldiers, including a full lieutenant, suspected of having a residential house in Kololo, Kampala, early this week. [sentence as heard] Col Toko presented the three to journalists in his office, together with the alleged stolen property, which included a radio cassette and a television set. The minister said the government lived by its word and appealed to the public to inform the authorities whenever such incidents occur. He astutely warned that it should be a lesson to uniformed personnel that the laws of the country will deal with them accordingly, like any other citizens. He asked the people to take immediate action against the suspected robbers, who are now under police custody. The meeting was attended by the commander of the Central Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Oduor, and some senior police officers.

CHAD

Goukouni Dismissal Consistent With Libyan Goals

AB162216 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Malawol Layema commentary]

[Text] That is the fate of the puppets! Goukouni Oueddei has just been taught a lesson that by playing with the devil, one risks going straight to hell. Al-Qadhdhafi, after nurturing Goukouni, has just decided to abandon him, like a lemon without juice. Malawol Layema, over to you:

Goukouni Oueddei has been deposed and sacked from his imaginary GUNT [Transitional National Union Government]. The news was announced by the AFP, citing JANA, the Libyan news agency — and it was a Libyan diplomat who handed the statement to AFP. These are the facts, and they are very important for the continuation of (?the struggle).

First, to hear that Goukouni has been deposed and sacked from his group is no surprise. He is a stateless person in the pay of Al-Qadhdhafi. However, the problem is strongly connected with the current dramatic situation in Chad, and it is naturally in line with Al-Qadhdhafi's intentions on this country. We shall try to examine, in the light of this latest development, the reasons for this action.

In an interview with the Zairian newspaper *SALONGO* the Chadian ambassador to Zaire stated last week — and I quote: There are many Goukounis around to serve the Libyan causes — unquote. Another Goukouni has now come out in the person of Mahamat Issa Idriss. This is not the first time that Libya is carrying out such a replacement, in conformity with its objectives in Chad, by using all means to hastily bring its puppets forward and make them tools in order to achieve its diabolical plans on Chad and the rest of the continent. For some days now, we must recognize that things went very fast on the side of the opponent, which is getting dismantled at an astronomical speed. Al-Qadhdhafi continues to make statements upon statements supporting with his petro-dollars.

Recently in Moscow he stated shamelessly that he came to Chad upon the consent of all the political factions in Chad in order to restore peace there. Is there any political faction effectively in the opposition? Naturally, there opponents further continue to sell out our country to Libya. Mahamat Issa Idriss has quickly answered the call. After Goukouni, he is now to reinforce Libyan positions in Chad.

To return to the deposition and the sacking of Goukouni from the group, we shall simply say that the latter was used as a front for the implementation of one of the stages of Al-Qadhdhafi's (?dreams). Today, in the name of Goukouni and other Chadian Goukounis in the pay of Libya, the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti region — which is more than half of our national territory — is being occupied by the barbaric and criminal Tripoli regime. This phase of the Libyan plan has been completed. Therefore, Goukouni's presence and his role are over, and like a squeezed lemon, he has

been discarded. Now another phase of the Libyan plan is beginning. Therefore, Libya needs a new man, and this is the way Al-Qadhdhafi always thanks his puppets.

Goukouni has paid dearly for betraying his country and its people. He was serving a lost cause and this is how it all ended. Al-Qadhdhafi does not hesitate to change horses in order to destroy Chad. This new Chadian horse for the conquest of Chad is Mahamat Issa Idriss, who, as I said earlier, is a shameless man. Goukouni's current stand must be a matter for reflection for all those who obstinately believe in an ambition-free aid from Libya, in any opposition or in any eventual renunciation by Al-Qadhdhafi of designs over our country. Al-Qadhdhafi's plan to annex Chad is a very elaborate plan. It consists of using Chadians themselves to make Libya occupy their own country. Unfortunately, some Chadians — like the Goukounis and Mahamat Issa Idriss and others — are contributing to this plan. Al-Qadhdhafi, faithful to his diabolical intentions for Chad, is pursuing his plan because this strategy aims at several goals at the same time. Goukouni has gone, (?that is all), and the new successor at the head of the Libyan mercenaries must not forget that he too will suffer the same fate when he has finished helping the Libyans to achieve their new plan to conquer Chad.

As for those who are not totally involved in the Libyan mercenary force, they must bear in mind that their salvation lies in their return into the great national family, in the interest of the unity of all Chadian children to fight the occupants and to fight underdevelopment.

RWANDA

President Returns After Talks in Tanzania

EA170922 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1600 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the republic, returned to Kigali this afternoon from Dar es Salaam following a 1-day friendly and working visit made at the invitation of his Tanzanian counterpart, Julius Nyerere. A joint communique said that the two heads of state discussed problems of common interest and stressed the two brotherly and friendly countries' effective and complementary interests.

Presidents Habyarimana and Nyerere, who are neighbors, appealed to and encouraged the forces directly concerned in the Ugandan situation to continue their efforts towards a peaceful solution, which are already under way. Due to the prevailing situation in Uganda they also charged their transport ministers with the responsibility of finding ways and means of facilitating transport to and from our country as soon as possible. The two heads of state once again agreed to further strengthen the two countries' excellent relations of friendship and good-neighborliness.

President Habyarimana was accompanied on his trip to Tanzania by the minister at the Presidency, Simeon Nteziryayo; the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Francois Ngarukiyingwali; and the minister of transport and communication, Andre Ntagerura.

BENIN

Assembly Speaker Receives Yugoslav Delegation

AB161523 Parakou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Romain Vilon Guezo, chairman of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly, this morning received a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Comrade Marko Orlandic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Central Committee of the Republic of Montenegro.

Financial Agreement Signed With Japan for Food Aid

AB171650 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpt] A new landmark in cooperation between Japan and Benin was set yesterday afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. An agreement on Japanese food aid to Benin was signed. With this agreement, Japan places at the disposal of our country financial aid amounting to 250 million yen, equivalent to 476 million CFA, meant for the purchase of Burmese rice. This act demonstrates the desire of the Japanese Government to help the Beninese people improve their food situation.

The signing ceremony for this agreement took place between Mr (?Kokushiro Ichioka), Japanese ambassador to Benin, and Comrade Soule Dankoro, representing the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Putting his signature to the bottom of this agreement, the Japanese ambassador stressed the quality of cooperation ties between Benin and Japan, which he described as very good.

Comrade Soule Dankoro, the minister of commerce, crafts and tourism, on behalf of his foreign affairs and cooperation colleague, in turn expressed his gratitude and that of the Beninese Government and people for whom this financial aid is meant. According to Comrade Soule Dankoro, this will greatly contribute to solving the problem of food self-sufficiency of our people.

GAMBIA

81 Arrested for 'Suspected Embezzlement'

AB180840 Paris AFP in English 0808 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Banjul, Oct 18 (AFP) — Suspected embezzlement of some 2.5 million dalasis of public funds (715,000 dollars) was detected in Gambia this week and 81 people are under arrest, official sources said here Thursday.

The biggest apparent fraud concerns 55 of the country's co-operative societies, with some two million dalasis temporarily unaccounted for after the latest season's purchases of farm produce. Seventy-five co-op staff have been charged.

The other cases include an alleged 255,000 dalasis swindle in a foreign exchange deal for which civil aviation chief Allieu Mbai has been charged.

GHANA

PNDC Member Returns From Ivory Coast, Senegal

AB180820 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Alhaji Mahamah Iddrissu, has returned home after leading a two-member government mission to the Ivory Coast and Senegal. In the Ivory Coast, the delegation attended the eighth congress of the ruling People's Democratic Party [as heard].

It also delivered a special message from the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to President Houphouet-Boigny. The message dealt with issues of the OAU and bilateral relations between Ghana and the Ivory Coast.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival, Alhaji Iddrissu said President Houphouet-Boigny assured Ghana of his country's determination to maintain the cordial relations between the two countries.

On the recent ill-treatment of Ghanaian nationals in the Ivory Coast, the PNDC member said the Ivorian leader attributed this to reports reaching the country after the football match in Kumasi which were exaggerated. Alhaji Iddrissu disclosed that President Houphouet-Boigny has expressed his willingness to visit Ghana soon as a sign of the good relations between the two countries.

The PNDC member then touched on the success of agriculture in the Ivory Coast. He described the Ivory Coast as a country with a solid agricultural base and attributed that achievement to concerted and sustained efforts as well as hard work of the people.

Alhaji Iddrissu said Ghana, like the Ivory Coast, is an agricultural country, and expressed the need for the two countries to cooperate in this field to help raise their agricultural production.

He noted that the agricultural base of the Ivory Coast does not only revolve around cocoa and coffee but also on a large-scale pineapple and other plantations which are both state and privately owned.

In Senegal, Alhaji Iddrissu also delivered a message to President Abdou Diouf, the current chairman of the OAU. He said during discussions President Diouf told the delegation that a study by international economic experts has shown that in the whole of Africa only Ghana and Senegal have embarked on a serious redress of their economic situations.

The other member of the delegation was Mr G.O. Lamptey, director of economic relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The delegation was away for a week.

GUINEA

Conte Meets Bissau's Vieira; Communique Issued

ABI62020 Paris AFP in French 0845 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Conakry, 14 Oct (AFP) — The Guinea-Bissau head of state, General Joao Bernardo Vieira, held talks on Saturday at Kamsar (northwest of Conakry) with Guinean head of state General Lansana Conte during a brief visit to Guinea, according to an official communique issued in Conakry on Sunday evening. The communique stated that this visit took place in the framework of "periodic talks" between the two presidents.

The two heads of state, according to a joint communique which was also issued on Sunday evening, also mentioned "the need to strengthen the collective security of African states" which, they asserted, constitutes "one of the priorities that will guarantee the balanced and harmonious development of African nations."

"In light of this," the joint communique underlined, "they denounced and condemned the recent Zionist attack against Tunisia's territorial integrity and sovereignty, and reaffirmed their solidarity with the PLO and with the Tunisian people."

Presidents Conte and Vieira, the communique continued, renewed "their unconditional support for and active solidarity with African peoples struggling for their independence and insisted on an increase in aid in order to speed up the decolonization process."

Finally, the two presidents stressed "the need to introduce newer dimensions into their brotherly relations in order to guarantee the basic collective happiness of their two peoples."

Gen Vieira left Kamsar on Saturday evening for Bissau.

IVORY COAST

8th Democratic Party Congress Issues Resolutions

ABI61116 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
13 Oct 85 Special Edition pp 6,7

[Resolutions adopted by the eighth congress of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast — African Democratic Rally (PDCI-RDA) held in Abidjan from 9-12 October 1985]

[Text] Democratic Policy -- The eighth congress of the PDCI-RDA, which met in Abidjan on 9-12 October 1985, after studying the magisterial report by the chairman of the party and father of the nation, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, without any complacency, in which he reviewed our 25 years of independence and analyzed the prospects of the period between now and the year 2000, unanimously approves this report and affectionately addresses its militant and warm congratulations to the party chairman and president of the republic who has always been our leader.

The congress thanks President Houphouet-Boigny for his clear-sightedness and sense of duty which enabled our country to

experience 25 years of peace and stability and withstand the crisis which has been affecting the entire world, particularly young countries like ours.

Concerning the General Public and Regulations Commission, the eighth congress noted the following points:

— internal policy

— party statutes

— external policy

1. Internal Policy

1. Concerning the Ivorian style of democracy, the congress rejoices over the successful application of the resolutions of the eighth [as published] congress relating to the Ivorian type of democracy which enabled the militants to freely choose their representatives at the various levels of the party. This unique experiment in a 1-party system deserves to be pursued because far from weakening our national unity, it has generated new interest in public affairs. It insists on educating and informing the militant masses about the doctrines and orientations of the party. It also insists on the need for information about the harmful effects of the abusive use of money and influence which is liable to pervert the free exercise of democracy.

The congress rejoices over the organization of the local communities in accordance with the wishes of the father of the nation, an organization process which began in 1980 and which has brought the administration closer to the people and ensured greater efficacy in the management of state affairs. It strongly recommends the government pursue this experiment by creating new administrative districts: municipalities, prefectures, and subprefectures.

2. Concerning the Order of the Ram, the congress salutes the pioneers of the party for the decisive part they played in the fight for our country's independence. It rejoices over the resolution adopted by the sixth congress to create the Order of the Ram to reward these pioneers for their exceptional service to the nation. The congress urgently recommends that the party leadership implement this resolution. The Order of the Ram should also be awarded to deserving militants of the party.

3. On internal peace, the congress rejoices over the exceptional atmosphere of peace and stability experienced by Ivory Coast since its independence, thanks to the wise policy of the president of the party and the hospitality of the Ivorian people. It calls on all of the communities living in our country to observe the country's laws in order to guarantee security on which the progress of Ivory Coast depends.

4. On the moralization of the political and administrative life, the congress notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the government, responding to the call of the president of the party, to raise the moral standard of the country's political and administrative bodies and improve their behavior. It calls on the militants for a change of mentality at all levels in accordance with our traditional values, that is:

— respect for other people regardless of their social rank, particularly for the elders;

— honesty and professional awareness in the discharge of daily duties;

— modesty, humility, and loyalty.

In the same context, it is necessary to discourage and penalize certain behavior characterized by opportunism, arrogance, demagoguery, and bribery, and to banish all forms of mediocrity and laziness to ensure effort, competence, and efficiency.

II. Party Statutes

The eighth congress took note of the following points after examining all the problems concerning the functioning of the party organs:

— primacy of the party

— need for a strong and organized party

— women's representation with the organs of the party

1. Concerning the primacy of the party, the eighth congress reaffirms that at the present stage of our development, the PDCI-RDA, in its position as the sole party, is and remains an imperative need and the indispensable component of our unity. The congress is of the opinion that because of the position it plays, its primacy — which should not be considered only as a matter of precedence — must be observed in all acts in the nation's life.

2. Concerning the need for a strong and organized party, the eighth congress proclaims that we need both a strong and well-organized party more than ever, not only to ensure the organization, mobilization, discipline, and motivation of the militants, but also to enable us to face our country's political contingencies and ensure that the work of the founding father of the Ivorian nation successfully continues.

In order to strengthen the organs of our great party, the eighth congress recommends that the statutes be reviewed and clarified.

The congress therefore proposes:

— that the president of the party be elected by the congress upon the proposal of the political bureau, and

— that the members of the Political Bureau and the Steering Committee be elected on the proposal of the president of the party.

Concerning the Executive Committee, the congress recommends that the functions of the members of this important organ, who assist the party president, be specified in order to further facilitate its relations with the general secretaries and the grassroots organizations.

Concerning the National Council, the eighth congress noted that by making this organ a mere forum of discussion, the PDCI-

RDA had deprived itself of an organ of deliberation during the intervals between the convocations of the congresses. The congress recommends that studies be carried out concerning a formula that will make it possible to enliven and grant more responsibility to this organ.

Concerning the representation of women within the party's structures, the eighth congress, after noting with pride the importance of women's contribution to the heroic struggle of the PDCI-RDA:

— salutes the dynamism and efficacy of the Association of Ivorian Women (AFI), and

— recommends that studies be carried out to determine the conditions for greater female participation in the life of the party as the party's president has always wished.

International Relation

After appreciating the elevation of thought and the clear-headed analysis that characterized the general policy report of the party president, His Excellency Mr Felix Houphouët-Boigny; after recalling the decisive role played by the PDCI-RDA in the emancipation of the African peoples; after considering Ivory Coast's choice of economic liberalism and its policy of dialogue which made it possible to establish an atmosphere of peace and stability in our country, and after rejoicing over the encouraging results achieved in all fields during 25 years of independence thanks to this policy, the congress:

1. Pays a rousing and solemn tribute to the president of the party for his wise and clear-sighted policy of peace and dialogue and for his immense contribution to the emancipation of the African peoples, to the peaceful settlement of inter-state differences, to the realization of African unity, and to the promotion of an inter-African cooperation based on active solidarity.

2. Salutes his political courage, the clear-sightedness, and sense of realism which characterize his stands on African and international problems, and his action in favor of peace in Africa and the world.

3. Expresses its deep gratitude to the party president for his relentless struggle to obtain a just and equitable remuneration of the fruits of the labor of our brave populations and to thus ensure economic progress and social peace in developing countries.

III. Resolution on Foreign Policy

Considering the persistence of rivalry between the two blocs of which the prize continues to be countries which do not belong to them; considering that in order to preserve peace, which is indispensable for its development, Africa must practice true neutrality which alone can shelter it from this rivalry; recalling the press conference of 28 April 1971 during which the leader of the republic and party advocated dialogue as a means of peaceful solution of the apartheid problem and of maintaining peace and security in southern Africa; and emphasizing that if it had been understood and put into practice, this policy would have helped

to avoid the explosion of violence and the bloodshed which South Africa is presently experiencing, the congress:

1. Expresses satisfaction with the results of the policy of peace, dialogue, open-mindedness, and cooperation without exclusion practiced by Ivory Coast during the 25 years of independence and recommends the pursuit of this policy.
2. Recommends that the government unceasingly practice and affirm the policy of Ivory Coast's complete independence and full sovereignty.
3. Recommends that the government establish diplomatic relations with all countries which express the desire for, undertake not to interfere in the internal affairs of Ivory Coast, and respect Ivory Coast's regime of freedom and peace.
4. Remains convinced that only a policy of true neutrality based on peace within each African state, peace among the states, and peace between Africa and the rest of the world can preserve Africa from foreign, covetous desires and interference, and provide it with the peace and stability which are indispensable for its harmonious development.
5. Consequently exhorts the parties involved in conflicts in Africa — either within a state or among states — to resolve them by peaceful means and without foreign interference.
6. Reaffirms its commitment to the principles and objectives of the United Nations and the OAU.
7. Calls on African states to scrupulously observe the OAU Charter, particularly its provisions on national sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of states, and the admission of member-states.
8. Reaffirms its support for Security Council Resolution 435, which remains the basis for the peaceful solution of the Namibian issue and calls on the South African Government to facilitate the implementation of the UN plan for Namibia's accession to independence.
9. Makes an urgent appeal to the South African Government to end its inhuman policy of apartheid repression and to engage in dialogue with the black majority in order to create a multiracial, egalitarian, and fraternal society in South Africa.
10. Also makes an urgent appeal to the South African Government to release Nelson Mandela and all the other political detainees.
11. Reaffirms its commitment to the principle of self-determination through the process of a referendum for the solution of the Western Sahara problem.
12. Calls on all states to respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Chad and appeals to the Chadian people to work for national reconciliation and peace in their country.

13. Appeals to all of the parties involved to create conditions for a true dialogue leading to a global, just, and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict.

14. Makes an urgent appeal to the superpowers to adopt and implement appropriate measures for the establishment of an atmosphere of trust between them and to resolutely seek general and complete disarmament under international supervision so that scientific and technical progress serves the cause of life.

International and Inter-African Cooperation

Considering that the problems confronting the world, particularly those of the development of young nations, can only be satisfactorily resolved through international cooperation; considering the contribution of the specialized international institutions and organizations to the solution of these problems in their fields of action; conscious of Africa's late introduction into the economic, social, and technical fields and of the need for African countries to integrate their economies in order to solve the problems of their development; and stressing the importance of regional and subregional African organizations such as the Entente Council, the West African Economic Community, ECOWAS, the African Development Bank, and the West African Monetary Union as instruments of cooperation, economic integration, and a means for the realization of African unity, the congress:

1. Reaffirms Ivory Coast's commitment to a policy of international cooperation based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, mutual benefits, justice, and equity.
2. Pays a solemn tribute to the inter-African and international institutions for their contribution to the economic, social, and technical progress of the peoples of Africa and of the attainment of African unity.
3. Appeals to member-states of the OAU, to wealthy countries, and international organizations to participate in the implementation of the plan of action for Africa's economic development adopted in April 1980 in Lagos by the first economic conference of OAU heads of state and the declaration of the 21st summit of the Organization on Africa's economic situation.

The New Economic Order

Seriously worried about the constant deterioration of the terms of trade resulting from the present international economic system; considering that this system contains the seeds of conflicts, entails risks of destabilization to developing countries, and thus constitutes a threat to international peace and security; considering that the relations established between the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific [ACP] and member-states of the EEC in the framework of the Lome Convention fit into the process of restructuring the North-South relations, the congress:

1. Hails the new Lome Convention between the ACP and the EEC.
2. Reiterates its call on developed countries to resolutely engage

in a process for the establishment of a new international economic order and to guarantee its success through a just and realistic understanding of the independence of national economies and through a clearly-expressed political will.

3. Draws the attention of developed countries to the urgent need to stabilize the prices of raw materials and of guaranteeing export earnings.

4. Invites all developed countries and international financial institutions to facilitate the solving of the problem of the foreign debt of developing countries in order not to jeopardize their development.

The United Nations Organization

In this year of the 25th anniversary of the independence of Ivory Coast and the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and considering that the fundamental role of the United Nations is to preserve international peace and security and to promote friendly relations and cooperation among states as well as well-being in the world, the congress:

1. Solemnly reaffirms Ivory Coast's support for the aims and principles of the United Nations Organization.

2. Appeals to all member-states of the United Nations, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to search for ways and means of strengthening the effectiveness of the organization in order to enable it to fully discharge its responsibilities, defined by its Charter and to achieve its fundamental objective which are peace, security, and the improvement of the human condition.

AFP Examines Government's Relations With Israel

AB162004 Paris AFP in French 0944 GMT 16 Oct 85

["Ivory Coast's Overtures to Israel" by Patrick van Rookeghem]

[Text] Abidjan, 16 Oct (AFP) — The overture made on Monday by Ivorian head of state Felix Houphouet-Boigny to Israel for a possible renewal of diplomatic relations between the two countries hardly surprised observers in Abidjan. In fact, during his news conference on Monday, the Ivorian president revealed facts about the high-level contacts he had had in the past, both in Yamoussoukro, the political and administrative capital, and in Geneva, where he has a house.

In fact, observers note that economic relations with Israel have never really been broken, and although technical cooperation was suspended at the time diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken in 1973, firms with Israeli capital have been actively present in the Ivory Coast. In fact, a public works company, Sonitra [Ivorian National Construction Company] built the gigantic Saint-Paul Cathedral of Abidjan with its futuristic style, and which was consecrated last August by Pope John-Paul II. Observers think that the Ivory Coast has several motives for revising its stand with regard to Israel. First, the cause which led to the break no longer exist. At the time, the Ivory Coast broke relations with Israel to express solidarity with

Egypt, a member-country of the Organization of African Unity, a part of whose territory, the Sinai, was occupied by Israel at the time. In addition, the Arab aid that was promised to the African countries in compensation for Israeli aid did not, it appears, meet the aspirations of several African countries.

In September 1984, the daily newspaper *FRATERNITE MATIN*, which generally reflects the thoughts of the government, pointed out that after the massive break with Israel in 1973, "Arab aid to black African countries had not been up to expectations." "We voluntarily agreed to become poor (because of the Arab states) by deliberately giving up our multi-level cooperation with the Jewish state," the paper noted, adding: "The few mosques built with the capital of oil-rich nations in our countries are destined more to strengthen Islamic influence, and worse still, spread the cultural imperialism of the Arab world here, rather than really promoting development." At the time some had thought that the commentary was a prelude to the renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel.

Also, the political and diplomatic support that the Arab world gives to black Africa seems to have deeply disappointed many countries including the Ivory Coast. For instance, the Ivorian Government, which resolutely supports the legitimacy of Hissein Habre's presence in Chad, actively condemns the Libyan presence in that country, which has not been clearly condemned by the Arab world. In addition, the Ivorian president hardly liked the threat issued last year by the Gulf Cooperation Council to cut off aid to states that renew diplomatic relations with Israel, as he considered it to be some form of blackmail.

Finally, it is recalled in certain economic circles in Abidjan that the Ivorian Government was deeply shocked by the fact that the Arab contribution to the financing of a dam, which was the country (\$100 million out of a total investment of about \$650 million), was held back because of a clause on the boycott of firms linked with Israel.

It will be recalled that at present two African states south of the Sahara have restored diplomatic relations with Israel: Liberia and Zaire.

LIBERIA

Ministry Warns Against Election 'Rumors'

AB171222 Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 17 (AFP) — Anyone spreading "lies and rumours" about the winners of Tuesday's general elections in Liberia before the results are announced will be charged and prosecuted, the justice minister has warned here.

The warning was issued as unconfirmed reports said that Jackson F. Doe of the opposition Liberia Action Party was leading other presidential candidates, including Head of State Samuel Doe (no relation), in the count.

The Justice Ministry said that charges would be laid against those using "a pre-conceived notion of victory to harass and abuse public officials or anyone." Such activities could create

chaos and "unwanted social confrontation and disharmony," the ministry added. The authorities have said that the results of the pool to return Liberia to civilian rule after five years under the military would not be known for about two weeks.

MALI

Traore Receives Senegalese Minister, Diouf Message

AB171625 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The president, General Moussa Traore, this morning received Senegalese Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall. The Senegalese minister delivered to President Moussa Traore a message from President Abdou Diouf. Their discussions centered around the willingness of the two heads of state to pool their efforts toward the strengthening of fraternal and friendly relations between Mali and Senegal. They also discussed the need to work together to promote regional and subregional cooperation in order to promote true economic integration. After the audience, Minister Medoune Fall spoke to the press.

[Begin recording] I came to meet the president, in the first place, to deliver to him the fraternal greetings of his brother and friend, President Abdou Diouf, and also to discuss with him a number of problems. The discussions were very fruitful. [end recording]

Receives Soviet Ambassador

AB162037 Paris AFP in French 1627 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Bamako, 15 Oct (AFP) — On Monday in Bamako, the head of state, General Moussa Traore, received the Soviet ambassador to Mali, Mr Yevgeniy Nersesov, who brought him a message of congratulations from the CPSU general secretary, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mali and the Soviet Union. According to a release issued by the Presidency of the Republic of Mali, President Traore on this occasion stressed his desire to strengthen Soviet-Malian cooperation which, "since the early years of independence has covered all areas of economic life while respecting our sovereignty."

The Soviet ambassador said his country will participate in the future in the fight against drought, and in the agricultural sector.

Receives Delegation From UAE

AB171157 Bamako Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The president of the republic yesterday received in audience a delegation from Abu Dhabi, led by His Highness Shaykh Sultan ibn Ahmdam Al-Nuhayyan. The strengthening of cooperation between Mali and Abu Dhabi and the upcoming visit of the emir of Abu Dhabi were the topics discussed during the audience.

NIGERIA

Babangida Receives Burkinabe Delegation

AB160045 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Proposals for the establishment of an air link between Nigeria and Burkina Faso are to be examined by officials of both countries. The two nations are also to look into the possibility of going into private sector ventures and trade in petroleum products. President Ibrahim Babangida announced this today at Dodan Barracks when he received a Burkinabe delegation led by that country's minister of defense and chief of staff, Major Jean-Baptiste Boucary Lingani. Major General Babangida said that all areas of common interest between the two countries which had been in abeyance will be reactivated.

Earlier, the Burkinabe minister suggested the introduction of a joint commercial week, during which products by both countries could be displayed. He expressed his country's desire to purchase Nigerian petroleum.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Condemns Moloise Execution

AB171139 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Humiliating and indignant, these are the words that most frequently recur in the numerous reactions throughout the free world since the announcement of the execution tomorrow of Benjamin Moloise, the South African poet. This decision by President Botha is obviously condemned by President Abdou Diouf, the current chairman of the OAU.

The head of state has again taken important initiatives at the international level with a view to bringing the South African Government to abandon its decision. The minister of foreign affairs has contacted the diplomatic corps accredited to Dakar in order to discuss with it the serious consequences and social and political disorder which the implementation of such a decision in South Africa will entail.

Diouf Receives New Lebanese Envoy, Comments

AB171645 Paris AFP in French 0840 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Dakar, 17 Oct (AFP) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf said on Wednesday that Israel's policy in the Middle East is "a major concern because it dangerously threatens the peace and security of the neighboring countries."

The Senegalese head of state, who is also current OAU chairman, made this statement while receiving the credentials of Ahmad Ibrahim, the new Lebanese ambassador to Senegal.

The recent Israeli raid on Tunisia, Mr Diouf added, is a glaring demonstration that Israel disregards the fundamental provisions of the UN Charter. The Senegalese president expressed his

conviction that the return of peace and stability to the Middle East as well as reconciliation in Lebanon "must necessarily pass through the peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue."

Mr Diouf also expressed his conviction that only very strong pressures and mandatory economic sanctions by the entire international community can put an end to apartheid in South Africa.

SIERRA LEONE

President Stevens Attends Commonwealth Conference

AB171126 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, has arrived in Bahamas where he joined more than 40 other heads of state and governments of the Commonwealth for their biannual conference which got underway in Nassau yesterday. Dr Stevens and party left London by a Concorde last Tuesday afternoon and arrived in Nassau via Washington later in the evening.

PRC Delegation Arrives for 1-Week Visit

AB162015 Paris AFP in French 1736 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Freetown, 14 Oct (AFP) - A four-member CPC delegation arrived in Freetown on Monday afternoon for a 1-week visit to Sierra Leone at the invitation of the Central Committee of the sole party, the All People's Congress [APC]. The Chinese delegation, which is led by a member of the Central Consultative Commission, Mr Liu Tianfu, was met at the airport by the APC national vice administrative secretary, Mr Patrick Ojong, and the Chinese ambassador in Sierra Leone, Mr Luo Jiahuan. The delegation, whose program includes discussions with the president-elect, Major General Joseph Momoh, members of the government, and the APC Central Committee, will also visit various development projects carried out with Chinese assistance.

Momoh Addresses Delegation

AB171408 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The president-elect, Major General Momoh, has observed that the relationship between Sierra Leone and China has always been a source of pride and progress which has given a meaningful contribution not only toward her national development, but a monumental evidence of the excellent fraternal relationship binding the APC [All Peoples's Congress] and the CPC.

Speaking at a reception at Bintumani Hotel in honor of the visiting Chinese delegation, the APC secretary general and leader observed that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Sierra Leone, the two governments and peoples have progressively fostered a cordial relationship. It was no surprise therefore, the president-elect went on, that there are visible signs of China-Sierra Leone cooperation as evidenced by the physical presence of lasting monuments. In this regard, the president-elect expressed grateful thanks for such immense assis-

tance, adding that Sierra Leoneans felt and hoped that the future years will witness even finer accomplishments and in greater measures.

Turning to issues in China, Maj Gen Momoh said that Sierra Leoneans have been following with keen interest the gigantic strides which the PRC has been making in keeping with their modernization program. The major general added that we in Sierra Leone applaud their rich experiences and collective leadership under the guidance of Comrades Hu Yaobang, Li Xian-nian, Ye Jianying, and Deng Xiaoping. Major General Momoh assured the delegation that under his leadership, he will spare no efforts in further developing the already existing warm, cordial and fraternal relationship which so happily binds the CPC, the APC as well as the governments and peoples of both countries.

Responding, the head of the delegation, Mr Liu Tianfu, said Sierra Leone was a good friend of China. He said that the heroic people of Sierra Leone carried out an epoch-making struggle for more than a century in order to achieve national independence.

Mr Liu Tianfu said under the leadership of President Stevens, the government and people have scored gratifying achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and vigorously developing national economy. He praised the government of Sierra Leone for pursuing a policy of peace, neutrality and nonalignment and its commitment to strengthen unity between African states and regional cooperation and supporting the just struggle of the people of southern Africa, thus winning acclaim of the international community.

Mr Liu Tianfu extended warmest felicitations through Maj Momoh to the rank and file of the APC on the success of the ninth delegates conference and his election as president of the country.

Yesterday, the delegation paid a courtesy call on the speaker of parliament, Mr William Conteh, who introduced members of staff and briefed them on the composition and structure of parliament. Mr Conteh spoke about the forthcoming reciprocal visit of the 11-man National People's Congress Delegation of China early next month and added that Sierra Leone has established close relationship not only at governmental but at parliamentary level.

The leader of the Chinese delegation, Mr Liu Tianfu, told the speaker that the National People's Congress of China is the highest authority and decides the appointment of important leaders of state above ministerial level.

At the Freetown City Council, Mayor Dr Jersey Ojuman said it was his ardent (?honor) and pleasure to formally receive the delegation in Freetown. He said the friendship between China and Sierra Leone has developed further with the twinning of (?Huaining) city in (?Anhui) Province and that of Freetown.

Mr Liu Tianfu said China hopes to explore new possibilities of fresh assistance it will give in the future to Sierra Leone.

The delegation later visited the Siaka Stevens Stadium and the Sierra Leone Palm Kennel Oil Mill.

Appeal Sent to UN on RSA Execution of Moloise
AB171129 Freetown Domestic Service in English
 0700 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Sierra Leone has appealed to the secretary general of the United Nations, Mr Perez de Cuellar, to use his good offices to dissuade the South African Government from preceeding with the execution of Mr Benjamin Moloise, who the South African Government said would be executed on Friday.

The message, which was sent by acting president, Francis Minah, on behalf of President Siaka Stevens, said that Mr Moloise has continuously maintained his innocence. The acting president said, Sierra Leone believes that the carrying out of the death sentence can only to to exasperate further an already violent situation that now prevails in South Africa.

TOGO

Ivorian Envoy Delivers Message to Eyadema
AB172106 Lome Domestic Service in French
 1900 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the republic, this afternoon received Ivorian minister of state, Matthieu Ekra at the camp in Lome. The Ivorian minister delivered a message from President Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast to Gen Eyadema thanking him for the participation of an RPT delegation at the congress of the Ivory Coast Democratic Party [PDCI] in Abidjan.

[Begin recording] [Ekra] I have come to deliver a message to President Eyadema from President Houphouet-Boigny, friend and elder brother, expressing our appreciation for the participation of an RPT delegation at the PDCI congress at Abidjan, and to present him with a document on the press conference that President Houphouet-Boigny held in Abidjan.

I am seizing this opportunity to thank the Togolese people for the message they addressed to us at our congress, which was read by the speaker of the National Assembly, Mampe Vovor, and to say how pleased we were by this message. We believe perfect solidarity exists between the Togolese and Ivorian peoples, which is very good.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, can you tell us about the results of this congress, which has just taken place in Ivory Coast?

[Ekra] The most striking result is that the Ivorian people have not relented in their 40-year support for President Houphouet-Boigny. On the contrary, their commitment to the policy of the head of state and their attachment to him have been strengthened. Also, the congress has demonstrated the maturity of the Ivorian people. Commitment and maturity are two important factors that, under the leadership of President Houphouet-Boigny, can make us achieve more success and progress. [end recording]

Togo, Zaire Parties Sign Cooperation Agreement
AB171626 Lome Domestic Service in French
 1300 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpts] President Eyadema received a Zairian envoy yesterday morning at the presidential palace. He was Gambembo Fumu Wa Utadi, member of the MPR Central Committee in charge of relations with brotherly and friendly parties. The envoy told the press that his visit falls within the framework of the strengthening of relations between the MPR and the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], in accordance with the wishes of the Zairian and Togolese heads of state.

In the afternoon Citizen Gambembo Fumu Wa Utadi went to the party hall to meet the RPT administrative secretary, Yao Kunale Eklo, with whom he signed an agreement for political, economic and sociocultural cooperation between the RPT of Togo and the MPR of Zaire.

ANGOLA

UN Commission Visits Cuando-Cubango, Huila

MB171712 Luanda ANGOP in English 1630 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Luanda, Oct 17, (ANGOP) — The United Nations (UN) commission of inquiry that is in Luanda to evaluate the extent and cost of damage in loco [as received] of the recent South African attack in southern Angola yesterday (Wednesday) went to the province of Cuando-Cubango (south-east) and Huila (south) where it is to complete factual report.

In the provincial capital of Cuando-Cubango, Menongue, the delegation of 14 members examined the damage caused by the South African racists and also spoke to victims hospitalized there. They also spoke to municipal leaders of the town of Mavinga, which was attacked again on Wednesday by 10 South African planes.

The mission also realized the dire necessity in the province of medicines, food, and clothing for the inhabitants of this region. According to the leader of the mission, Muhammed Kamel Amar (Egypt), the group of experts will take of [as received] this serious situation and inform the international community so as to do something against the continuing acts of aggression by South Africa.

The UN mission on Tuesday visited the province of Moxico particularly the region of Cazombo (south-east), yesterday afternoon it was the province of Huila and is expected to also visit the south most province of Cunene, that has been partly occupied by the South African Army.

Transport Minister Departs for Visit to Cuba

MB171405 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Angola and Cuba are going to strengthen their cooperation in two specific areas in the transport sector. Comrade Bernardo de Sousa, Angolan minister of transport and communications, left Angola yesterday for the Republic of Cuba to discuss the terms of those accords. During the talks, several cooperation agreements in the fields of road and maritime transport will be signed. Minister Bernardo de Sousa was accompanied by the Luanda railroad director who, after completing his working visit to Cuba, will leave for Sudan. In this African country, he will attend a conference on the African railroad systems from 28 October to 1 November.

Joint Commission With Poland Meets in Luanda

MB171532 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The proceedings of the sixth session of the Angola-Poland joint committee are continuing in Luanda with the discussion of several issues of common interest, in the fields of agriculture, transportation and communications, industry, and external trade.

In the opening meeting, Ismael Martins, the Angolan minister of external trade, who is leading the Angolan delegation, (?declared that the bilateral relations between Angola and Poland) were deeply analyzed and reviewed. He said that these relations were strengthened by a visit from (?President dos Santos) to Poland. That visit was a decisive step, and this later became evident in a strengthening of bilateral relations between Angola and Poland on several levels.

Comrade Ismael Martins added that Poland today is an important trading partner with Angola. Last year, the trade exchanges reached 73.9 millions of kwanzas, which was a significant increase from past years. In 1980, 1981, and 1982 trade between the two countries declined due to the difficult international situation.

In turn, Comrade (Janusz Palowski), Polish deputy minister of external trade, who heads the Polish delegation, expressed the wish to see the strengthening of relations between Poland and Angola. He condemned the apartheid policy of the South African Government and the continued aggression against Angola by the South African troops. To conclude, the Polish deputy minister of external trade expressed the support of his (?government) for MPLA-Labor Party policies.

KUP Claims 'Hundreds' of MPLA Troops Killed

MB171248 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 17 Oct (KUP) — Battalion and company commanders and five radio operators are among hundreds of MPLA troops killed in operations against UNITA special commander units and semi-regular fighters since the fall of Cazombo two weeks ago.

Chief of operations, Lieutenant Colonel Pinto Chinguar, disclosed to us today that another six MPLA troops have been captured. Among recent ones are Jose Litako, Benedito David, ten civilians were set free.

On its part UNITA lost two soldiers and five injured during the same period. He added that two hundred and fifty weapons were seized in combats including large quantities of shells and ammunitions of various calibres.

The armaments comprise two B-10 cannons, two Grad P1 of 122 mm. [as received]

Commentary on UNITA Aid Proposal in U.S. Congress

MB171859 Luanda ANGOP in French 1600 GMT 17 Oct 85

[ANGOP commentary: "Everything in Broad Daylight"]

[Text] Luanda, 17 Oct (ANGOP) — The Reagan administration has once again given evidence of its hatred for the Angolan people, its government, and its revolution, which marches tirelessly toward the construction of a prosperous country.

More than 3 months after the repeal of the so-called Clark Amendment by U.S. authorities, a proposal to provide \$27 million in aid was presented in the U.S. Congress. This proposal is to help the bandits armed by racist South Africa.

The introduction of such a proposal clearly shows the American position on the current situation in southern Africa, and particularly in the People's Republic of Angola.

It is strange that the United States, which is separated from Angola by thousands of kilometers, approves laws and provides funds to attack an independent state which is recognized by the United Nations. By sheer coincidence, a UN delegation is at this moment visiting Angola to ascertain the damages caused by South African aggression.

Curiously enough, it was the United States that voted for the first of the two resolutions approved by the UN Security Council to allow this mission to visit the People's Republic of Angola.

During the 10 years since the independence of Angola, we have never received any courtesy from the American authorities. On the contrary, during that period, the acts of hostility launched by the successive American administrations against the Neto fatherland have been numerous.

The positions taken by this imperialist superpower undoubtedly reflect the unhappiness caused by the political and socioeconomic development path followed by the Angolan people. It is evident that American authorities dream about the future of this prodigious country.

For them it will be [words indistinct] where in any other southern Africa independent state, docile governments would be installed, thus relegating the aspirations of the independent peoples of this region to secondary importance.

The American Government's aggressive attitude is a grave challenge to the international community which recognizes the legitimacy of the Angolan Government as well as its sovereignty.

It is clear that with its aggressive manner toward the People's Republic of Angola, Washington is trying to create a focus of tension in southern Africa using every means and argument to oppose all peace initiatives in this region.

To accomplish this sinister maneuver, America relies on its executioner, the South African racist regime. It is in this context that we must place the latest aggression against Angola.

Meanwhile the Angolan people have no illusions: strengthened in the secular resistance against the colonialists as well as by two bloody liberation wars, and inspired by the sacred mission to defend the motherland bequeathed by the immortal guide of our revolution, the late President Agostinho Neto, the Angolan people will fight to the last.

Whatever the magnitude of help the United States gives to their accomplices, they will be crushed in Angola by our people's armed forces.

LESOTHO

Peace Delegation Departs for Visit to USSR

MB171548 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] A three-member delegation of the Lesotho Peace and Solidarity Committee left Lesotho today on a good-will visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation is led by the Honorable J.M. (Tsita) who is the administrative secretary of the committee. Other members of the delegation are Mr Majara Molapo, who is the committee's publicity secretary, and Miss Leneo, who is secretary for public relations. The delegation will be in the Soviet Union as guests of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Commenting on the delegation's visit to the Soviet Union, a spokesman of the Lesotho Peace and Solidarity Committee said that the visit was in line with the organization's objectives to forge links with peace and solidarity movements all over the world. He said that since its formation in 1983, the Lesotho Peace and Solidarity Committee had met rapid successes in consolidating its relations with the outside world. He added that the task of (?establishing relations) will be pursued more intensely in the days that lie ahead, and that the committee was confident of even greater successes.

MOZAMBIQUE

BBC Interviews Renamo's Fernandes 16 Oct

MB161741 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 16 Oct 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance, MNR, also known as Renamo, which is opposed to the Frelimo government, has been suffering some military reverses recently. A number of guerrilla bases have recently been overrun by government troops including what was described as the headquarters at Casa Banana, where evidence was discovered apparently proving that Renamo is still receiving a lot of support from the South African Government in spite of last year's Nkomati Accord, a claim since admitted by South Africa's foreign minister, Pik Botha. In the latest government success, a base at Mapulanguene, close to the border, was seized and Renamo rebels were seen fleeing into South Africa. Renamo secretary general, Evo Fernandes, is in London. Julian Marshall asked him if they still deny that they were backed by South Africa.

[Begin recording][Fernandes] Of course, categorically. In fact, it is quite extraordinary that South Africa should actually admit that they have continued to support Renamo despite the signing of the Nkomati Accord. If you are talking about Mr Pik Botha, I would say yes. If you are talking about Magnus Malan, defense minister of South Africa, I would say no. Then I think that the problem is among the South African Government, and there is a struggle in the South African Government but it doesn't have anything to do with us.

[Marshall] Where are Renamo operating from now that your headquarters, as they have been described, at Casa Banana, have been destroyed?

[Fernandes] Well Casa Banana base is a resupply base. The headquarters are around 12-15 km away from Casa Banana. And they had not taken any success [as heard] in this operation because the Zimbabwean forces have only captured two bases. We are still in the same area, and we are launching attacks against remaining Zimbabweans and now some Frelimo forces in the area. We know that in the short period of time we will force the Zimbabweans to leave the area.

[Marshall] The Mozambicans, for instance, say that on their most recent attack on Renamo, they attacked one of your camps in Mapulanguene district, 5 km from the South African border and that Renamo forces were seen running across the border back into South Africa.

[Fernandes] Then you should ask the minister of foreign affairs of South Africa to see the tracks from our forces crossing the border to South Africa, and I am sure that Mr Pik Botha will help Machel's regime to capture these people.

And I am saying this because no Renamo soldiers have crossed any border and I want to challenge again Mr Machel to show this base to the foreign journalists in Mozambique.

[Marshall] But if on the other hand as you say, you still operate in areas close to Casa Banana, why do you not take a foreign journalist to see these areas?

[Fernandes] Because no neighboring country will allow us to cross the border into Mozambique. You know that even if some neighboring countries are sympathetic to our cause they can't take any position that could be understood by Frelimo government as enemy or enmity from this country.

[Marshall] Can I get back to those diaries which the Mozambicans say they discovered at Casa Banana. One of the things they say that they demonstrate is the tension between you, the secretary general of the MNR or Renamo, and Afonso Dhlakama, the president of the movement.

They say that there is tremendous friction between the two of you and these diaries were written by Dhlakama himself and that he resents the kind of attention that is given to you by the South Africans.

[Fernandes] This is the reason why he never could believe in the truth of these diaries because never could I be against the president. I must respect the president and I really do because the president is the leader of our movement, and according to the statutes, the president can get rid of his secretary general whenever he wants.

If there was any problem, any tension between the president and the secretary general, then there was no possibility for the secretary general to stay as secretary general. [end recording]

Renamo Cites Government Losses During Offensive *MB170901 Johannesburg International Service* *in English 0630 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Text] The Renamo movement in Mozambique says the government offensive launched against its Gorongosa base, and other camps since then, has cost the Mozambican Government \$500 million, and the loss of 400 government and allied troops killed, and about 1,000 wounded. Renamo said in a statement issued in Lisbon that the 7-week offensive launched by the Mozambican Army, backed by troops from Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, and Ethiopia, had succeeded only in capturing a number of empty, and half burned-out Renamo bases.

The Renamo statement also alleged that planes piloted by Zimbabweans, and Ethiopians had also bombed civilian populations with napalm in September, killing more than 350 people. The movement said that the government offensive had in no way affected its operational capacity, and that Zimbabwean, Zambian, Tanzanian, Ethiopian, and Mozambican troops were now bogged down and surrounded, trying to defend positions from which Renamo had withdrawn.

In a radio interview in Lisbon on Monday, the secretary general of Renamo, Dr Evo Fernandes, said his movement would consider reopening peace talks with the Mozambican Government only when all foreign troops had left the country.

SOUTH AFRICA

UK's DAILY TELEGRAPH Interviews P.W. Botha *PM180923 London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Oct 85* *pp 20-21*

[Stephen Glover interview with President P.W. Botha in Pretoria 17 October: "An Interview With South Africa's President. Botha Makes His Stand"]

[Text] While Mrs Thatcher bats alone in Nassau to prevent Commonwealth leaders imposing sanctions on South Africa, Stephen Glover travelled to the capital of the erstwhile Commonwealth member to interview President P.W. Botha to establish whether he had anything encouraging to say from the sidelines. In the stately Union Buildings overlooking Pretoria yesterday, he found Mr Botha in fairly intransigent mood. The South African State President appreciated Mrs Tahtcher's stand, but his answers to Glover's questions made it clear that he intends to set the pace for reform of South Africa's racial policies irrespective of external pressure.

[Glover] Why do you think there should be the kind of international reaction there is at the moment against South Africa when you have already embarked on a process of reform?

[Botha] I think a large amount of ignorance exists in the world about South Africa and we are going out of our way to try and break down that. There are forces in the world who would not like to see development or positive change in South Africa because it does not suit them. I also think there is too much opportunism in international affairs. It is a march of folly to apply

sanctions. I think it is a wrong principle in world trade. If they succeed in applying trade embargoes against South Africa it might hurt us very badly but it can also hurt those countries who are applying it.

[Glover] Do you stand by the threat you made a little time ago when you said that in the event of mandatory sanctions you would have to consider the expulsion of migrant labourers from the neighbouring states?

[Botha] I would say that to call it a threat would be wrong. What I did was to deal with the folly of sanctions and I said we will of necessity be forced to look after the affairs of South Africans first. If sanctions are applied and they start crippling us, then surely we have to look after ourselves first and southern Africa would be bled to death.

[Glover] What do you expect to come out of the Commonwealth Conference in respect of sanctions?

[Botha] I can only express a wish that reason will prevail. Of course, the present Commonwealth is not the Commonwealth that existed previously. The old Commonwealth consisted of democratic countries cooperating with each other. The present one cannot be called a democratic Commonwealth any more. They are one-party states...They are dictatorships.

[Glover] As you know, Mrs Thatcher finds herself at the Commonwealth Conference in a minority of one on the issue of sanctions — an embarrassing and difficult position for the old Mother Country to be in. Is there anything you can say from here which can help her in her predicament?

[Botha] It all depends in what direction you want me to help her. I want to help her with free trade. I want to help her keep good and sound relations between Britain and South Africa.

[Glover] Haven't friendly nations got to be able to stand up and say, "Look, things are changing, they have changed and they will change." What can Mrs Thatcher say at the Commonwealth Conference about the possibility of future change?

[Botha] I differ from her on various matters. I must say I found her on the two occasions that I met her very fair and strong and impressive in her approach. If I were in her position I would tell the Commonwealth that Africa has so many problems of poverty, of hunger and backwardness that Africa can ill-afford to try and destroy a developing country.

[Glover] If you were Mrs Thatcher, would you give the Commonwealth countries any reason to believe that changes which have been taking place will continue?

[Botha] I would tell them the South Africans are reasonable people and that they believe in a just way of life but that we cannot prescribe to South Africa.

[Glover] Might there not be some advantage in making some round overall policy statement now?

[Botha] I cannot make a statement of intent before I have come to an agreement with leaders in southern Africa. We are in the process of consultation. There is not a day passing by in which we are not really in discussions with various leaders in South Africa.

[Glover] What sort of leaders are we talking about?

[Botha] Political leaders, leaders from the economic life of our country, labour leaders, religious leaders. But I want to deal with one misconception. It would be wrong for me within 48 hours to say, "Now you have solved all the problems of South Africa."

[Glover] Do you not have a sense that formal public talks with black leaders need to begin quite soon?

[Botha] This has already begun. We are in continuous form of talks with black leaders.

[Glover] Do you see the need for talks which are attended by a wider spectrum of black opinion?

[Botha] Yes. I am not satisfied that we have already achieved a system which is representative of the whole population of South Africa. The urban communities must still be attended to and we are at present starting with local government, regional government, second-tier government and eventually it must lead to first-tier government.

[Glover] To national government?

[Botha] That's right, but not necessarily in the form the Western world looks upon it.

[Glover] Can you conceive of any circumstances in which there might be a fourth, black Chamber of Parliament?

[Botha] I don't think the black communities will accept it. I'll tell you why. I don't think the Xhosa will prefer to set with the Zulus in one Chamber.

[Glover] If they were, would you have any objections of your own?

[Botha] I think most South Africans, including myself, don't think that is a solution. I have some structures in mind, but for me to define these at present would be irresponsible.

[Glover] But if you can conceive of blacks on the President's Council, can you conceive of black Cabinet Ministers in the foreseeable future?

[Botha] You don't know what can happen in the future. I have no objection in principle to sit around a table with a black man and decide on common matters concerning South Africa.

[Glover] Can you be a little more candid about the kind of people you are talking with?

[Botha] With all people who are determined that South Africa should be changed and developed along peaceful lines without violence. So I am not prepared to talk to terrorists or to people

who propagate violence. I can tell you that there is a lot of talk taking place, informal and formal, and will be taking place before the end of the year.

[Glover] So there are people talking to you who might not publicly concede that they are talking to you?

[Botha] Yes, that's right. There are such people.

[Glover] Do you excuse black leaders for not taking part in formal talks with you as long as aspects of apartheid remain in existence?

[Botha] We have outgrown apartheid. We have created structures where people have rights and where they can come together to discuss common interests, and I have abolished many of the old systems that were applied in the past and as we go along and if necessary I am prepared to abolish more because I am against discriminatory measures solely on the ground of colour.

[Glover] Would you say that you reject apartheid as that word and that concept was understood?

[Botha] I cannot just say apartheid is wrong and is to be rejected because there is a negative side of this word and there is also a positive side. Even under the present system there is a positive side where you train people.

[Glover] And that is something you don't ever see yourself rejecting?

[Botha] People won't allow you to reject positive work in their interests.

[Glover] What about the Group Areas Act?

[Botha] You have this principle right through the world that, whether people are forced or whether they do so out of free choice, people are inclined to live amongst their own groups.

[Glover] But there is obviously a distinction between what is voluntary and what is compulsory?

[Botha] I grant you that. We have referred this Act, together with the Slums Act and the Urban Development Act — there are these three Acts — to the President's Council and we requested them to bring out a report on changes which might be necessary without destroying the principle of own residential areas for different minority groups in South Africa because no minority would I like to see its rights being jeopardised.

[Glover] Do you regret any police action during the riots?

[Botha] Oh, I always regret contraventions of the disciplinary code and I can tell you that the Minister of Law and Order has stated in public that he is not prepared to protect anyone who oversteps the mark. But, as a force, the South African Police are very much disciplined. We have structured a system where people can send in their complaints. We get more support for our actions, even in the townships themselves, than we are getting objections.

[Glover] Once you have set out on a path of reform, do you think it is possible to contain the unrest?

[Botha] I think we have all the instruments at our disposal to maintain stability and at the same time to reform where necessary.

[Glover] How long do you think the unrest will last in South Africa?

[Botha] According to reports I have, the unrest is in less than 14 percent of the Controlled Areas (those areas covered by the State of Emergency) and they are diminishing.

[Glover] Why is this?

[Botha] I think we are succeeding in protecting law-abiding people. I get very strong representations from all over the country that I must keep on applying these methods.

[Glover] Do you feel you have the energy, the health and well-being to carry through with changes and reforms and to take South Africa through an extremely difficult period?

[Botha] I do not want to compare myself with great men of the past but, you know, it is an interesting phenomenon that men who took their countries through crisis were advanced in age. I might remind you of Churchill, I might remind you of De Gaulle. I'm not in a position of ill-health. My health is good. I still have plans for South Africa and for the people, who trust me.

[Glover] As a devout Christian, does it grieve you that the greater part of Christendom finds itself in opposition to South Africa?

[Botha] Yes, it grieves me.

[Glover] You don't feel as a Christian that you can speak to the rest of Christendom in a way which transcends politics?

[Botha] I must do what the Lord tells me to do, which is to pray for them.

[Glover] What is the danger of a right-wing backlash?

[Botha] I'm not worried about the Conservative Party (or Dr Andries Treurnicht). I'm worried about my own party. If my own party starts getting convinced that the world is unjust and unfair, my party would have a backlash that I wouldn't be able to control.

[Glover] Do you think mandatory sanctions against South Africa might create a backlash?

[Botha] Yes. Most certainly. And now I am speaking for myself. I would doubt the sincerity of the international community.

[Glover] And would that backlash ensure that the pace of reform slowed down?

[Botha] We will have to look after ourselves first. If you are threatened and you are pressed in such a way that you believe people want to kill you, then you must defend yourself.

Namibia's Mudge Meets P.W. Botha in Pretoria

*MB171024 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 17 Oct 85*

[Text] The minister of finance and government affairs in South-West Africa, Mr Dirk Mudge, says South Africa remains committed to a policy of providing financial assistance to the territory on condition that resources there are effectively utilised, and expenditure is judiciously planned. Mr Mudge says he gained this impression in talks with the State president, Mr P.W. Botha, in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Mudge, accompanied by South-West Africa's secretary for finance, Dr (Johan) Jones, also held talks with two cabinet ministers on economic issues affecting South-West Africa.

Further on Scheduled Execution of Moloise

Moloise Statement

*MB171610 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1609 GMT
17 Oct 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 17, SAPA — Benjamin Moloise, sentenced to be hanged tomorrow for the murder of a security policeman, says from death row he is confident that one day South Africa will be governed by blacks.

Delivering a message from her son to a press conference in Johannesburg this afternoon, his mother, Mrs Pauline Moloise, said she had seen her son at Pretoria Central Prison earlier and she "found him very strong, stronger than I've ever seen him before.

"He said I must tell the whole world that one day black people shall govern South Africa and that guerrillas who are dying are dying for freedom.

"As long as we follow the Freedom Charter, freedom is at hand," Mr Moloise quoted her son as saying.

Moloise, 30, faces execution tomorrow despite international and local pleas for clemency.

He was sentenced to death in November 1982 for the murder of Warrant Officer Phillipus Selepe in Mamelodi.

The African National Congress has claimed responsibility for the death of W/O Selepe, but said Moloise was not the hit man.

Moloise at first denied being present at the time of the killing, but later admitted he had participated, his attorneys said.

He faced the executioner on August 21, but was granted a last-minute three-week stay of execution by a Pretoria Supreme Court judge while his attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, filed a

petition to the state president for retrial. She said she was to submit "fresh evidence" based on a sociologists report.

Mrs Jana was informed by the state president's office on Monday that Moloise would hang tomorrow at 7 am.

Mrs Moloise frail and confused, but not tearful, said her son had no regrets about his involvement with the ANC and did not fear death. His final words were accompanied by a clenched fist "Tell the world we shall overcome. Tomorrow I will spill my blood for those who remain behind."

Mrs Jana told the press she had spent the morning with Moloise and he had appeared "cheerful and gregarious."

He said he seemed to have "accepted his fate with his hangman" and was going to sing a freedom song minutes before his death.

"He expressed gratitude to all the people and the countries who have been involved in the campaigns to save his life and emphasised that he did not fear death.

"The most striking feature we observed was that he showed no bitterness towards the government who refused to evoke even a flicker of mercy towards him," Mrs Jana said.

She said the government was "foolish" not to heed international pressure being exerted to grant Moloise clemency.

Among those pleading for Moloise's life are the European Economic Community, representing 10 European nations, five Nordic governments, Amnesty International and the South African Council of Churches.

Mrs Moloise expressed hope that her son might be reprieved at the eleventh hour.

"As a mother, I ask Mr Botha for mercy. Maybe a miracle will happen," she said.

She said she saw Moloise for 20 minutes this afternoon through a glass window in the presence of prison wardens.

"He's very brave and I'm proud of him. I never thought that one day I'll have a warrior."

Mrs Moloise broke down as she sang the song Moloise is to sing before he faces the hangman tomorrow.

Translated from Zulu, the words are, "Lead us Tambo (Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress in exile), Tambo we want you to come back."

Commonwealth Leaders Ask Clemency

*MB180441 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0342 GMT
18 Oct 85*

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, Oct 18, SAPA — The humanitarian reasons for exercising clemency toward Benjamin Moloise, condemned to hang at 7 am this morning, reinforced by the need for

reconciliation among South Africa's people, have never been more urgent, a statement from the Commonwealth heads of government said last night.

In a telexed statement received by SAPA this morning from Nassau in the Bahamas, where the national leaders are meeting, they said they wanted to add their voice with those of many people over the world for the exercise of clemency and a reprieve for Moloise.

Moloise, who confesses to being an ANC member, will be hung, for murdering a black security officer, a crime he said he had part in planning, but did not pull the trigger.

The statement from the Nassau reads:

"Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Nassau have noted with much concern reports that Benjamin Moloise is due to be executed in Pretoria...(on) Friday.

"The humanitarian reasons for the exercise of executive clemency, compelling in themselves, are reinforced by wider considerations of the need for resolution of the problems of South Africa and reconciliation among its people which has never been more urgent.

"Commonwealth heads of government wish to add their voices to those of all the many other people the world over who appeal for an exercise of clemency and a reprieve for Benjamin Moloise."

ANC Says Moloise Must Be Saved

MB180541 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1700 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "Save Benjamin Moloise From the Hangman's Noose"]

[Text] From the gallows in Pretoria central prison has come a message to the embattled people of South Africa to continue the struggle against white minority rule until they get their freedom.

This message of liberation comes from none other than the poet of the people — Benjamin Moloise — whom the hangman is tormenting because he is preparing to tighten his noose around Moloise's neck at 0700 on Friday morning.

The racist President P.W. Botha, rejected Moloise's appeal for a retrial, thus giving the hangman the right to go ahead with this judicial murder.

It is at this crucial moment that we the people of South Africa should stand side by side with Benjamin Moloise in his agony on the death (?row). It is from that (?row) that he has continued to demonstrate a spirit of relentlessness by encouraging us to carry on. A peoples' soldier and a poet has been captured by the enemy in the battlefield, and it is now for us to launch the most vigorous campaign for the Botha regime to rescind its decision to rob Moloise of his life. This task faces the entire democratic movement which Moloise is part of.

The ANC stated in the past that the regime failed to capture the unit of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] which eliminated the notorious policeman, Phillipus Selepe and it decided to put the blame on Moloise.

Pretoria's intended judicial murder of Moloise is once again a demonstration of the intransigence of the regime. The intended murder will be carried out by a regime which has talked so much about reforms in recent months. It is now clear that the talk of reform is nothing more than a public relations exercise, an attempt to dress apartheid in a new garb and sell it to the people in South Africa and the international community. Indeed, Botha's petty reforms are merely intended to make apartheid more acceptable. Inconsistent with Botha's talk of reform have been detention and callous shootings of our people in the townships.

It is clear that in present day South Africa, it is treason to call for more than what Botha is ready to offer. P.W. Botha is only ready to offer citizenship which does not go with the rights of a citizen. He is only ready to offer the tricameral parliament which still keeps the majority of South Africa's people voiceless, gagged, and deprived. He is not ready to offer the South Africa of the Freedom Charter which should accord to all, irrespective of race, color, or creed, the right to be South Africa's citizens with national rights.

It is for this kind of a democratic South Africa that Benjamin Moloise stands condemned today. It is for this kind of a democratic South Africa that hundreds have been mowed down in the streets since last September. It is also for this South Africa of all the people that Nelson Mandela and other peoples' leaders and thousands of activists are behind bars today.

The Pretoria fascists are ready to do anything to ensure that this kind of a South Africa sought by democratic forces does not come about. That is why thousands of troops in military vehicles of all sorts are bestriding our townships throughout the country, mercilessly butchering women and children.

These are actions carried out by a regime which says South Africa is changing. It is, however, true that South Africa is changing. That change manifests itself in the trail of blood that moves from township to township, from prison to prison, and from door to door where Africans are resident. It is in no way a change that is expressed in the betterment of the lot of our country's indigenous citizens.

The UN secretary general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has called on the South African regime to rescind its death sentence. He pointed out that if Moloise is executed, that will result in a further deterioration of an extremely grave situation, while the ANC in a statement in Lusaka has pointed out that under the present situation, this will lead to a hardening of attitudes. It then called on the United Nations, the OAU, the Commonwealth, the Socialist International, and all the freedom-loving people to apply pressure on the Pretoria regime to stave the murderous hand of its hangman.

We are the people of South Africa. Let us ensure that the campaign to save this patriot from the gallows is more vigorous inside the country. As we have heard, the message from Ben-

jamin Moloise is that we must continue the struggle. Let us start now by campaigning for his unconditional release. Should he be executed, the regime must know that the fires of freedom will blaze even stronger.

Moloise Executed

*MB180625 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0622 GMT
18 Oct 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 18 SAPA — Benjamin Moloise, 30, was executed this morning in Pretoria's central prison, the Transvaal sheriff, Mr Vos, Confirmed.

The execution took place "shortly after 7 am" this morning, he told SAPA.

Despite pressure from the international community and a plea by the 49 Commonwealth national leaders to the South African Government to reprieve his sentence, the execution took place.

Moloise was sentenced to death in 1982 for the murder of Mamelodi security policeman, Warrant Officer Phillipus Selepe.

The last bid to save him was made on August 20, hours before he was due to be hanged.

His lawyers won a three-week stay of execution in the Pretoria Supreme Court on the grounds that fresh evidence had become available and they wanted a retrial.

The African National Council has twice issued denials that Moloise — an admitted member of the ANC — was responsible for W/O Selepe's death.

The government ignored pleas for his life from round the globe. Among those who made last-minute appeals for clemency were the European Economic Community, representing 10 nations, five Nordic governments, the secretary-general of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Amnesty International and the South African Council of Churches.

Mrs Pauline Moloise, Moloise's mother, told a press conference yesterday her son was not afraid of death and that he was "very strong" when she saw him yesterday.

"He said I must tell the whole world that one day the black people shall govern South Africa and that all guerrillas dying were dying for freedom."

Mother Calls Government 'Cruel'

*MB180644 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0638 GMT
18 Oct 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 18, SAPA — Benjamin Moloise's mother, Mrs Pauline Moloise, said shortly after her son was hanged in Pretoria that the South African Government was "so cruel, cruel, cruel."

Speaking to reporters an hour and a half after the execution took place, she said Moloise's body would remain state property and that she had been told to return to the prison after a week to be given a grave number.

Mrs Moloise, who was consoled by Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, joined a small group of relatives and close friends in singing "Nkosi Sikeleli Afrika" with raised fists.

Mrs Moloise said afterwards that "last night was miserable... they (apparently referring to police) threw teargas into my house three times and keep on coming back to ask how many people were in my house."

She said she had had no opportunity to bid her son farewell in the traditional way.

She last saw him yesterday. She arrived outside the prison at 6 am today, she said, but was not allowed to see her son by officials.

"They said I was not allowed to come here."

"I asked them how I would know if my son had been hanged."

"They said they would let me know."

Mrs Moloise said she had left but returned shortly afterwards, telling prison officials she was prepared to be arrested but wanted to be close to her son.

By 7 am, a group of about 30 local and international reporters and TV crews had arrived at the scene when Mrs Moloise arrived back at the prison and walked the 300 metres to the gates, supported by two relatives.

Police with dogs and prison service officials maintained a strong presence outside the prison and newsmen were later warned they were trespassing on "prison territory." They were ordered to withdraw to a distance of at least 100 metres.

One hour and fifteen minutes after Moloise was hanged, Mrs Moloise and her attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, drove out of the prison gates to a vacant lot nearby where they sang songs and held an impromptu press conference. Mrs Jana confirmed that Moloise had been hanged. The scene outside the prison was tense at times, but no incidents took place.

Body To Remain State Property

*MB181318 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1307 GMT
18 Oct 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 18, SAPA — The body of Benjamin Moloise, who was executed in Pretoria Central Prison this morning, would not be returned to his family but be buried by the Prisons Service, a spokesman confirmed this afternoon. He gave no details of when the burial would take place but said Moloise's relative would, at their request, be supplied with the cemetery's name and the grave number, afterwards.

In terms of the law, the body of an executed prisoner remains state property, although it may be returned to relatives for a funeral. The Prisons Service spokesman added that close relatives of Moloise, including his mother, attended a memorial service in the prison chapel shortly after the execution was carried out.

Moloise's mother, Mrs Pauline Moloise, told newsmen at an emotional impromptu press conference outside the prison walls an hour after her son was hanged that she had not been allowed to see his body.

She had been shown a black coffin with his name on it, but it was not opened.

She last saw her son yesterday and told reporters she had not been allowed to bid Moloise a traditional farewell this morning, although she had arrived at the prison at 6 am.

Suzman Comments on Execution

MB180759 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0720 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 18, SAPA — The execution of Benjamin Moloise will have bad effects at home and abroad, the Progressive Federal Party spokesperson for law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, said in Johannesburg this morning.

"It's a great tragedy and a great pity the state president did not see fit to allow a retrial," Mrs Suzman told SAPA this morning only hours after Moloise was hanged in Pretoria for the 1982 murder of a security policeman.

"Having rejected that plea and all pleas for clemency, Moloise's execution will have bad effects at home and abroad," Mrs Suzman said.

"This was an opportunity for South Africa to show clemency, and this opportunity has been thrown away," she added.

'Angry' Reaction in UK Noted

MB181243 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1239 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] London, Oct 18, SAPA — There has been an angry reaction in Britain to the hanging of Benjamin Moloise, which was a leading story on television and radio news bulletins today.

A foreign affairs spokesman for the opposition Labour Party, Mr Donald Anderson, criticised Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Conservative administration for opposing calls for the implementation of economic sanctions against South Africa.

He asked of the Thatcher government: "What sort of people are they? They are spitting in the face of world opinion."

Liberal spokesman, Mr Alan Beith, said the South African Government did not listen because it "had a friend in Mr Thatcher."

Trades Union Congress chief, Mr Norman Willis, walked out of a Breakfast Time television programme because he would not sit on the same sofa as the South African ambassador to Britain, Mr Denis Worrall.

Policeman Stabbed at Service

MB181338 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1322 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA — A white policeman was stabbed and another injured as police arrested at least six people in central Johannesburg in emotional street scenes after a memorial service for Benjamin Moloise, executed in Pretoria this morning.

Police with dogs dispersed a singing, marching crowd of about 3,000 which gathered outside the building where the service was held.

The service was attended by about 500 mourners packed into Kotze House, which houses the SA Council of Churches, united Democratic Front [UDF] and other organisations.

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of banned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, was among those who addressed the service, organised by the Federation of Transvaal Women, a UDF affiliate.

Moloise's mother, Mrs Pauline Moloise, also spoke.

Joint Mozambique Security Committee Suspended

MB171620 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, has confirmed in Pretoria that the activities of the joint South African-Mozambican security committee have been suspended at the request of President Samora Machel of Mozambique:

Mr Miller told our political staff that President Machel had made the request before he left for the United States. However, Mr Miller said the meeting between himself, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, and Mozambican authorities in Maputo a short while ago left him confident that the committee would resume its activities soon.

Students Still Hope To Meet With ANC Youth

MB171738 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1730 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Stellenbosch, Oct 17, SAPA — The Stellenbosch University students whose planned talks with the ANC youth wing collapsed when their passports were withdrawn, still hope to meet the ANC, possibly inside South Africa.

At a press conference at the university this afternoon they also called on the government to reconsider the withdrawal "for the sake of South Africa".

The group had planned to fly to Lusaka this Saturday and were to have been accommodated in Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's guest lodge. Their passports were withdrawn amid wide controversy, including an attack by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, who is also chancellor of the university.

The leader of the group, Mr Hennie Bester, said at the press conference this afternoon that a meeting arranged for Friday between him, the Stellenbosch SRC [Student Representative Council] chairman, Mr Phillip Verster, also a group member, and Mr Botha to discuss the issue, had been cancelled.

Mr Bester said the group still wanted to talk to the ANC but "preferably after this row is all over."

"Some businessmen — I will not name names — have proposed a meeting in South Africa if possible, or elsewhere in neutral territory."

Another member of the group, Mr Hendrik du Toit, said it was hoped that if the government would not allow its "young sons" to travel outside the country, it might see fit to allow "others" a free passage in.

The group said in a statement read out by Mr Bester they were still convinced that young Afrikaners had to talk to the ANC Youth.

They had received a "standing and unconditional" invitation from the ANC.

"It remains our moral duty not to reject such an invitation.

"We are deeply aware of the fact that the ANC acknowledges that violent means should be used to overthrow the system of government in South Africa.

"By engaging self-acknowledged proponents of violence in open dialogue we do not condone the use of violence.

"With our proposed visit we would not have betrayed people who have been victims of violence. Indeed, we as a group would have renounced the use of violence strongly in Lusaka."

The statement said the group still believed the foundations of the solutions to South Africa's problems lay in dialogue with "all fellow South Africans".

"That the ANC enjoys support both inside and outside South Africa is not to be denied.

"It is no good arguing that the ANC should not enjoy support or should not lay claim to an interest in South Africa.

"As Afrikaner youth we also have an interest in the future of our country, we have certain expectations, make demands, and set standards for the future.

"We believe that our thoughts have to be conveyed to the ANC youth."

Mr Bester received a standing ovation from about 200 students attending the press conference when he departed from the text of the statement to make an impassioned plea for the government "if at all possible" to allow the Lusaka visit to go ahead.

Referring to reports of ongoing violence in the Cape Flats "within kilometres of where we are sitting" he said it was for this reason that dialogue was necessary.

He said the delegation would not criticise the government for withdrawing the passports.

"They are in a position to make decisions for themselves," he said.

He said the greatest pressure on members of the group had been on the two most closely connected with the NGK [Dutch Reform Church] in Stellenbosch, Mr Hans Muller, chairman of the campus Christian Youth Action, and NGK Clergyman Dr Carl Antonissen.

Mr Muller said, however, this pressure had been exerted in a "brotherly way."

Mr Bester appealed to the press to leave members of the group alone as they had been under great deal of strain and had final exams coming up.

Motion Against P.W. Botha Scrapped

*MB172014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1955 GMT
17 Oct 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 17, SAPA — The Stellenbosch University Student Parliament tonight scrapped a motion of no-confidence in the university's chancellor, Mr P.W. Botha, the state president, after being addressed in camera by the rector, Prof Mike de Vries.

Earlier, Prof de Vries had summoned the proposer of the motion, Mr Johannes Roberts, to his office and tried to get him to withdraw it.

Another motion, of support for the eight Stellenbosch students who had, until their passports were withdrawn, planned to hold talks with the ANC in Lusaka this weekend, was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The motions come in the middle of a storm of controversy over the aborted visit, which has been strongly condemned by both Mr Botha and Prof de Vries.

Mr Roberts said in his motivation of the motion that Mr Botha had "finally linked party politics to the chancellor's office" and this was unacceptable to the university.

"It is therefore necessary that the university's misgivings be expressed," he said.

The parliament, the highest student decision-making body on campus, went into camera immediately the motion was tabled, and was then addressed by Prof de Vries.

When it reverted to open session the chairman of the parliament, Mr Phillip Verster, said the body had decided not to debate the motion.

A press statement would be compiled by Mr Roberts and his seconder and issued by Mr Verster.

Prof de Vries declined to tell SAPA what he had told the parliament. He confirmed he had seen Mr Roberts in his office shortly before the meeting but again declined to say what was discussed.

"I was just trying to calm things down."

It is understood, however, that he asked Mr Roberts to withdraw the motion and that Mr Roberts refused.

The motion of support for the eight students was proposed by Mr Andrew Breytenbach, who said the visit would have been a "true breakthrough" in the deadlock between the government and the ANC.

The parliament had given them an overwhelming mandate in April when it voted in favour of unconditional dialogue with the ANC. Chairman Mr Verster, who was to have been one of the eight, said it could not be claimed that the group would have given the ANC credibility, as the ANC already had more credibility overseas than the South African Government.

Thirty eight members of the parliament voted in favour of the motion, 16 against and three abstained.

Slabbert Says ANC Wants End of Apartheid Structures
MB170705 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2140 GMT
 16 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 16, SAPA — The ANC would not abandon its armed struggle while the structures of apartheid remained in South Africa, the leader of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Dr van Zyl Slabbert said tonight. Speaking at a fund raising rally in the Johannesburg City Hall, Dr Slabbert said he could not see the ANC coming into South Africa to negotiate before apartheid had been removed.

ANC officials had told him on his recent meeting with the organisation in Lusaka that it had only turned to violence after it had been denied all other constitutional means of opposition and the apartheid system had been imposed.

"They are not going to abandon their armed struggle while apartheid structures remain in South Africa."

He said the government, on the other hand, had shown that it was not prepared to "reform apartheid out of the solution for South Africa."

The PFP had to now persuade the white voters of South Africa that the only hope for a future without violence lay in negotiation.

He said white voters for whom the avenues of opposition were still open now bore the responsibility for seeking an alternative to violence.

The PFP could not abandon parliament as an instrument of political change, but would also have to operate outside parliament by identifying with the people who were suffering under the apartheid system and by working within non-parliamentary structures. He said this had been the thinking which had brought about the convention of alliance.

Dr Slabbert said the government did not appear capable of negotiating the reform of apartheid, which lay at the root of conflict in the country.

It was not possible to negotiate an improvement in apartheid.

"You cannot try and make people feel more comfortable in their harness."

A young black man in Uitenhage had asked him whether the government could assure him that he would not spend the rest of his life in a ghetto.

"You will never persuade a man like that to negotiate a new position in the apartheid structure."

However, it might still be possible to persuade blacks, Coloured and Indians to negotiate within the existing structures as long as they were offered a vision towards which they could expect to move.

The chairman of the Van Zyl Slabbert Trust, Mr Tony Bloom, told the meeting the government had claimed credit for its steps at reform — which it had "grudgingly taken" in the face of international pressure. Most of these steps had been advocated by the PFP since its formation in 1959.

The government had not succeeded in enticing a single credible black leader to the negotiating table, because it persisted in its policy of apartheid which was "morally indefensible, politically suicidal and economically devastating."

Radio Calls Negotiations with ANC 'Dead End'
MB170549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 0500 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] With another group preparing for talks with the ANC the "tourist route to Lusaka," as it has been derisively termed, is becoming rather lively. But anyone who believes that it can be anything other than a dead-end in South African politics is deluding himself.

There is certainly an urgent need in this country for more communication among all groups, at all levels. Insufficient con-

tact, leading to a lack of understanding of the problems and viewpoints of other groups, is an obstacle to progress in a wide variety of fields. Although much praiseworthy work is being done by private bodies to improve the situation, there is obviously still too little real communication among the many people of goodwill who genuinely wish to explore non-violent channels for finding fair and democratic solutions to disputes.

Talking to the ANC cannot conceivably be seen as falling into this category. That organization remains openly committed to gaining power through revolution. That it even has the power to change, given the overwhelming evidence of Soviet links amounting virtually to control through the South African Communist Party, is highly unlikely. That its leaders would even want to change, given their authoritarian ideology, is still more so. They made it clear once again, in their recent talks with business leaders, that their objective for South Africa was not a system freely chosen by its people but a radical socialist order of their own devising which would be imposed willy-nilly on the country. The vagueness with which references to the ANC's own possible willingness to negotiate are phrased, is farcical.

ANC Reportedly Sets Up Grenade School in Cape

*MB171258 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1219 GMT
17 Oct 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 17, SAPA — An authority on terrorism, Mr Michael Morris, says the ANC has established a grenade instruction school in the Cape peninsula, SABC radio news reported today.

Addressing a security conference in Cape Town today, Mr Morris said the banned organisation was giving recruits crash courses inside South Africa rather than sending them on longer courses in terrorism in neighbouring states.

Another new trend was that many rioters were now prepared to carry out suicide attacks on security forces.

It also appeared that the ANC was stronger than a year ago, and that it was not fighting for a place at the negotiating table but to destroy the political system, he said.

Tutu Appeals to Le Grange For Release of Detainee

*MB171144 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1109 GMT
17 Oct 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 17, SAPA — A plea for the release of a detainee, Dr R.A.M. Saloojee, has been made by Bishop Desmond Tutu, Bishop of Johannesburg.

In a statement in Johannesburg today, the bishop said he had sent a telegram to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, pointing out that when Dr Saloojee was detained he was in very good health but now "he has been hospitalised, having lost much weight."

Bishop Tutu said Dr Saloojee was starting his fourth month in detention under the emergency regulations. The bishop has

appealed for his release and for access to be granted to him for his family.

"I hope the minister will respond positively to this appeal as Dr Saloojee's release would assist in reducing tensions, because he is a well loved and greatly respected community leader. Of course much the best thing would be the release of all detainees," Bishop Tutu added.

Buthelezi Condemns Unrest in Schools, Colleges

*MB170912 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0736 GMT
17 Oct 85*

[Text] Ntuzuma, Oct 17, SAPA — The KwaZulu chief minister and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, today warned "fifth column teachers" and others instigating unrest that "we will not stand by and see our schools and colleges being used for black on black strife."

"... leave our schools alone. We are waging a struggle for liberation and are defying apartheid through them. We are preparing a whole new generation in them ..." he said at the opening of the Ntuzuma College of Education for teachers.

However, he said, with the present violence and unrest in black schools, the government was in many respects reaping the whirlwind of the "horrors of Verwoerdian black education."

When he was prime minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd had used the inferior "bantustan education" system to prepare young black people for second and third class citizenship.

Chief Buthelezi said he was angry, together with teachers, pupils and parents about the way the government had "politicised" black education and had used it as a "tool of apartheid."

But it was imperative that this anger was "wielded as a weapon for justice" in the sure knowledge that "we ourselves" would now "set things right."

He said: "We will do this at the national level, where we strive to eradicate apartheid, and at the regional level, where we gather the black strength of South Africa to help ourselves and avoid being made beggars in the country of our birth."

Buthelezi Press Conference on Return From Geneva

*MB171443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1412 GMT
16 Oct 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 17, SAPA — The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said today international bankers were sympathetic to South Africa's current standstill on the repayment of foreign debts.

At an airport press conference on his return from Geneva, Chief Buthelezi declined to give details of his discussions with leading bankers and industrialists, but said he found them sympathetic to the standstill.

He also held talks with financier Mr Fritz Leutwiler, who will orchestrate South Africa's foreign debt repayments.

Chief Buthelezi said the reshuffling of South Africa's debts had become a political issue as well as an economic one.

Commenting on the recent talks by the leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert and an African National Congress delegation in Lusaka, Zambia, Chief Buthelezi said he had met the ANC's leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, many times.

"All of you would have known that I've had a long relationship with Mr Tambo myself.

"I have nothing against people who are committed to liberation in South African talking to each other."

He regretted the ANC treated him like a "leper."

"I just regret that this protracts the suffering of our people unnecessarily."

The Swiss Federation of Protestant Churches, accusing him of "siding with the racists," had refused to attend a scheduled meeting with him in Berne, he said.

"It was my information that they received messages both from Diakonia [a voluntary church organisation] and the South African Council of Churches, not to receive me.

"I just shrugged it off."

Chief Buthelezi said he could not understand his critics, who said they were forced to choose between him and people like Bishop Desmond Tutu.

"Its terrible if Europeans and other people in the West are going to take sides," he said.

On the current meeting of Commonwealth leaders in Nassau, Bahamas, Chief Buthelezi said the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, would be under pressure to apply sanctions against this country.

Her restraint in the past had been "quite admirable," he said.

Chief Buthelezi cautioned: "Unless South Africa is prepared to do something really dramatic, we are really in trouble."

He added: "At the moment they (sanctions) are a madness."

Chief Buthelezi criticised the "scurrilous attacks" of the foreign press during his talks abroad.

He said the foreign press assassinated his character internationally, while they "swept the violence of the United Democratic Front under the carpet."

And in South Africa, "newspapers which are owned by Nasionale Pers [National Press] are more vicious than any of them," he said.

"They think this would purge them of being on the payroll of the National Party."

While in Switzerland, Chief Buthelezi addressed the Swiss-South African Association, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and held talks with Mr Edouard Brunner, Swiss state secretary for foreign affairs.

The chief also lunched with Mr Jaques Chirac, the mayor of Paris.

ASSOCOM Passes Motion Urging Faster Reform

MB171039 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0935 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Oct 17, SAPA — Until all discriminatory laws, including the Group Areas Act and influx control, were removed from the statutes, negotiation with credible black leaders will be hindered, Mr Denis Creighton, of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, said today.

Proposing a motion on the political reform process at ASSOCOM's [Association of Chambers of Commerce] annual congress in Cape Town today, he said there were two main stumbling blocks to reform:

— The nature of reform where the government position was that it must take place within the system of separateness with the exception being the labour field.

— The insistence on pre-conditions and posturing by various groups with the government insisting on the rejection of violence before negotiation and on the part of the black groups a reluctance or refusal to deal with the system.

"I believe violence is fundamentally rejected by all reasonable people, however, in South Africa today, violence is a fact of life," Mr Creighton said.

"Negotiation should be seen as a means to achieve the transition rather than a process commenced after violence ceases. Anything else is a blocking mechanism and ignores the reality of the situation."

The motion, which was passed unanimously, read: This congress, supporting the need for political reform in South Africa but believing that securing a new constitutional dispensation to accommodate blacks in decisionmaking structures up to the highest level has now become a matter of great urgency, urges that:

1. The reform process should be accelerated to the maximum;
2. A formula be found to enable all black leaders to participate in constitutional discussions and negotiations;
3. The private sector should play a constructive role to facilitate a process of mediation and political negotiation.

Police Report Incidents of Unrest, Violence**17 Oct Evening Report**

*MB171944 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1934 GMT
17 Oct 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 17, SAPA — Herewith unrest situation report issued by the SAP directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria at 7 pm: (received by SAPA at 9.05 pm)

"Incidents of unrest reported since this morning 0800, were mostly confined to the western Cape and Boland. Only two incidents occurred in the Eastern Cape.

"At Kwa-Nobuhle near Port Elizabeth arsonists set fire to a school, causing extensive damage, and at Zwidi a black residential area, also near Port Elizabeth, arsonists using petrol-bombs, set fire to a private vehicle which was completely destroyed in the ensuing fire.

"In the western Cape incidents occurred in the following places:

a) Athlone: Here there were two instances in which coloureds threw petrol-bombs at police vehicles. Only minor damage was caused to the vehicles. There were also two instances during which police vehicles were stoned by groups of Coloureds. In the one incident the police fired birdshot at the stonethrowers but no injuries were reported. In the other incident a coloured male was arrested.

b) Kensington: Here a bus was set on fire and destroyed by a group of Coloureds.

c) Hanover Park: In this coloured residential area Coloureds hurled petrol-bombs at a private vehicle which set the vehicle alight, causing extensive damage. There were also other incidents in which Coloureds stoned two private vehicles, a delivery vehicle and a bus. In the last incident a policeman was injured by the stonethrowers. Birdshot was fired to disperse the stonethrowers. No reports of injuries were received.

d) Retreat: In this coloured residential area the police arrested one coloured male during a stonethrowing at a police vehicle incident.

e) Bonteheuwel: Coloureds here placed obstructions in the road. The police arrested two coloured males.

f) Grassy Park: A group of coloureds stoned and extensively damaged a shop. The police arrested three coloured males and an Asiatic male.

g) Phillips: In this coloured residential area a private vehicle was destroyed after being set on fire by arsonists. In two other incident stonethrowers caused extensive damage to two private vehicles.

h) Mitchells Plain: Police arrested two coloured males and SATS [South African Transport Service] police once fired tear-smoke and birdshot in four separate incidents of stonethrowing in which private vehicles were damaged.

i) Heideveld: In this coloured residential area the police twice used tear-smoke to disperse groups of coloureds stoning vehicles. No injuries were reported.

The following reports were received from the Boland.

At Worcester in the River View coloured residential area twenty blacks stoned a police vehicle. The police arrested all twenty.

In a second incident of stonethrowing at a police vehicle a coloured male was arrested.

In the coloured residential area of Paarl East, a private vehicle was extremely badly damaged by stonethrowers.

From Standerton in the Eastern Transvaal report of unrest incidents were received from the Fakhile black residential area. The police one used tear-smoke and arrested two black men during an illegal march.

In another incident a delivery vehicle was completely destroyed after being set on fire by a group of blacks.

In a third incident police fired tear-smoke and then birdshot at a group stoning their vehicle. No injuries were reported.

In Soweto on the WWR [Witwatersrand] two incidents occurred. In one the police used tear-smoke to disperse stonethrowers and in a second incident they fired tear-smoke and birdshot to disperse a group stoning a police vehicle: no injuries were reported."

18 Oct Morning Report

*MB180700 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0656 GMT
18 Oct 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 18 SAPA — Here follows the overnight unrest situation report issued to SAPA by the police public relations division in Pretoria.

At present 1209 people are being held in terms of the emergency regulations. A total of 3,987 persons have been released.

Unrest was again restricted mainly to the western Cape last night.

In Athlone coloured residential area, barricades were placed in a road. Police arrested two men.

An SAP vehicle was stoned and petrolbombed. Three men were arrested in connection with this incident.

On another occasion an SAP vehicle was stoned by a mob numbering approximately 2,000. A number of heavy calibre rounds were fired at the vehicle. A white police sergeant was seriously injured when struck by one of these bullets. On five other occasions shots were fired at SAP vehicles. A coloured man was shot dead when police retaliated with rifle fire.

At Mitchells Plain, six coloured men were arrested when SAP and private vehicles were stoned on a number of occasions.

Another man was arrested for barricading a road with burning tyres.

At Elsie's River coloured residential area, private vehicles were extensively damaged by stonethrowers. Four men and a woman were arrested in connection with these incidents.

At Gugulethu, the home of an SAP member was stoned. The member defended his property with pistol fire. No injuries were reported. A coloured woman was arrested.

In the same area, a transport services vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

In the coloured residential area of Retreat, two SAP members were slightly injured when their vehicle was stoned. A man was arrested in connection with the incident.

At Mannenberg coloured residential area, a man was arrested when a private vehicle was stoned.

In a similar incident in Woodstock coloured residential area, three men were arrested.

At Roodewal coloured area in the Boland, a man was arrested for stonethrowing.

At Stutterheim in the border area, a black school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

Police Defend Athlone 'Ambush'

*MB171623 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1620 GMT
17 Oct 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 17, SAPA — The South African Police has defended its alleged "ambush" of stone-throwers by security forces in Athlone near Cape Town this week — in which three people were shot dead — as a necessary technique to protect people using public roads in the area.

In a statement the SAP said the "so-called ambush" had been widely publicised and condemned by a variety of individuals and organisations both in South Africa and overseas but the facts of the situation were that stone-throwing had been rife in the area where the incident had occurred.

"A large number of vehicles, some transporting essential supplies, have been damaged and destroyed in the past three weeks."

The statement said these attacks had been unusually aggressive and involved mobs of between 200 and 400 rioters.

"The attacks were concentrated and well-planned. Those involved have, in fact, created a situation in which the inhabitants were compelled not to use certain routes, resulting in a disruption of community life. The security forces were inundated with demands that remedial action be taken."

The police said normal vehicle patrols by the security forces had proved ineffective because the stone-throwers had devised a

strategy of waylaying vehicles which they thought could be attacked and destroyed with impunity.

For this reason a technique had to be devised to offset the strategy of the rioters, to maintain law and order, and to protect not only the local inhabitants but also, and in particular, persons using the public roadways in the affected area. The use of a decoy delivery vehicle was thus resorted to by the security forces."

Police said the vehicle, manned by a small group of security force members had travelled along Thornton Avenue, Athlone, at about 5 pm on Tuesday this week. Initially there had been no attacks against the vehicle, and the security forces had remained inactive.

"A few minutes later the vehicle was aggressively attacked by a group of rioters at the intersection of Thornton and St Simon's Avenue."

The police statement said the vehicle had been extensively damaged by rocks and other objects thrown at it and after the attack a brick, which had been hurled through the windscreen, was found inside the cab.

"The vehicle was so severely damaged that it was forced to a standstill."

The statement said, "at this stage the security forces resorted to the use of shotguns with limited range. This indicated the intention of the security forces was not to kill their attackers, but rather to disperse them and to effect arrests. No sharp ammunition was used."

Police said that during the attack two policemen, both of railways police, were struck by rocks and sustained head injuries. Three coloured men, aged 20, 16 and 12, were fatally wounded. Two coloured men and a coloured woman were slightly injured. Nine coloured men and one coloured woman were arrested.

"From the fact that casualties were so low, bearing in mind the size and aggression of the mob, and the hazardous circumstances at the time, it is obvious that the members exercised restraint in protecting themselves.

"Mob hysteria and the accompanying threat to life and limb, is difficult to evaluate at the best of times. There have been examples in recent months of callous and apparently meaningless attacks on innocent people. On May 17 this year, a white nursing sister, Mrs G.A. de Lange, 51, was brutally murdered by just such a mob.

"Her vehicle was ambushed, brought to a halt, and she was pulled from it and assaulted with a variety of weapons including an axe. The vehicle was then overturned and set alight."

Police said that in the period October 1 to October 16, in the Western Cape alone, numerous vehicles, such as delivery vehicles, buses, and ambulances and fire engines used for humanitarian purposes, had been damaged by stonethrowers. Damage to vehicles from stonethrowing alone totalled R83,970.

Police May 'Shoot to Kill'

*MB171752 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1742 GMT
17 Oct 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 17, SAPA — All policemen are trained to shoot at rioters legs in a volatile situation, but if it come to self-defence they would "shoot to kill," Lt Attie Laubscher, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape said today.

Lt Laubscher was commenting after the fatal shooting of three Athlone residents on Tuesday when police and railways regional task force members opened fire from the shelter of packing crates on a railways truck.

The truck, he said, had been attacked with petrol bombs and rocks.

Although no standing orders existed at police stations instructing policemen to shoot at the legs of rioters, all policemen were "thoroughly" trained to do this while at police college, he said.

"It is impossible to always hit rioters in the legs because birdshot spreads over a distance — you can't always guarantee that rioters will be hit in the legs.

"But if a policeman's life is threatened he will shoot to kill," Lt Laubscher said.

SABC Challenged To Show Film

*MB171513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1419 GMT
17 Oct 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 17, SAPA — The SABC was today challenged by an opposition MP, Mr Dave Dalling, to screen the CBS television film taken in Athlone on Tuesday showing railways police opening fire on a group of youths and killing three.

Mr Dalling, the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] spokesman on the media, said violence, rioting and the disruption of property [as received] could not be condoned, "but neither can murder."

He said if the SABC did not screen the film, he challenged the director-general of the corporation, Dr Riaan Eksteen, to debate the issue with him on television "as soon as he can tear himself away from his luxury office."

The film, screened prominently in Britain and America last night, showed a railways truck passing through a group of youths. It returned some time later and was stoned as it approached the youths.

About five or six policeman popped up out of crates on the back of the truck and began firing on the youths with pump-action shotguns. Three youths were killed and many injured.

Mr Dalling said "all South Africa should pray that the ANC never get within a thousand miles of this country." He said the perpetrators of the shooting of the youths would not even be allowed the luxury of a Nuremberg-style trial.

"Equally wicked, however, is the fact that the people most ignorant about what is going on in our country are the South Africans themselves.

"The SABC blindfold imposed upon South Africans is more damaging to morale and our image than if they opted just to tell the truth," Mr Dalling said.

Athlone Violence Continues

*MB180457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2357 GMT
17 Oct 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 17, SAPA — Three people — including a senior foreign journalist and a policeman — were wounded in a day and night of running battles between police and angry crowds in Athlone, Cape Town, some of them rallying at the spot in Thornton Road where three people were shot dead on Tuesday.

Members of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] Unrest Monitoring Committee ran for cover as police opened fire with shotguns and teargas in Thornton Road.

Tonight, Mr Jan van Eck, MPC [Member of Provincial Council] for Groote Schuur, said on behalf of the committee that the security forces had "basically declared war on the total community". He added that "if this continues, the Western Cape will enter a period of civil war in the very near future."

"My phone has going all night. I have been inundated with phonecalls from people saying please help and do something," he said.

In Athlone today, Mr Michael Hornsby, correspondent for *THE TIMES* of London, was hit by birdshot. About 40 to 50 pellets were stuck in his back, legs and right side of his temple.

The two other wounded were Mr Isgak Ryklief of Wynberg, who had birdshot wounds on his back and cheek, and Mr Francois Simons of Vanguard Estate, who was wounded in the leg.

A policeman was in a serious condition tonight after being shot in the stomach during fierce clashes between police and people attending a meeting at the St Athens Road Mosque in Athlone.

Casspir-borne security forces fired shotgun pellets and teargas several minutes after shots were fired at a police van which had ventured near the mosque where about 6,000 people met.

At 9.45 pm a police van turned from Thornton Road into St Athens Road. Angry cries went up and several shots were fired at the police vehicle. It was not clear if the police returned the fire.

A police liaison officer tonight confirmed that a policeman had been seriously injured. Late tonight there was a stand-off with people in the mosque and security forces on rooftops and other vantage points all around.

The president of the Muslim Judicial Council, Sheikh Nazeem Mohamed, said in a statement the council condemned, "in the

strongest possible terms," the "police provocation and indiscriminate shooting of unarmed civilians at a peaceful meeting at our mosque."

Unrest flared throughout the peninsula and Boland today.

In Guguletu and New Crossroads 14 people were wounded.

At least three people were arrested in Athlone, while 29 others were held in the rest of the Peninsula and Boland. Several vehicles were gutted or damaged.

Residents said that at 8 pm police opened fire in New Crossroads after burning barricades were erected. Three young boys sheltering in a yard were wounded and taken to the SACLA [expansion unknown] Clinic.

Throughout the day restless crowds gathered in Thornton Road, chanting "murderers" and "terrorists" at police and army units.

Later in the day tension rose when it was rumoured that the bodies of those killed during police action would not be released unconditionally.

However, a police spokesman said two of the bodies had been available since 11.30 am on Wednesday, while a post mortem had been carried out yesterday on the body of Mr Michael Miranda.

About 4.30 pm youths commandeered a front-end loader and turned it across Thornton Road, unsuccessfully tried to set it alight and fled when police approached.

PFP members Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia; Mr Tian van Der Merne, MP for Green Point; Mr Jan van Eck, MPC for Groote Schuur; and Mr Paul Vorwerk, regional director, arrived in a tense Thornton Road about noon.

Police broadcast repeated messages to the crowds to disperse.

Last night Mr van Eck, speaking on behalf of the monitoring committee, said only a political solution could end the unrest.

"The police can no longer be seen as a possible solution. They have become part of the problem."

He had overheard a radio message to police to "behave themselves" while the PFP group was in the area. Soon after the departure of the PFP group at least 40 teargas canisters were fired.

Two people received minor injuries. A policeman was seen bleeding after he was hit on the head and an NBC cameraman was also reportedly hit by a missile.

Meanwhile, 14 youths, most of them boys aged from 14 to 21, received treatment at the Empilweni SACLA Clinic in Crossroads for shotgun wounds after police action in Guguletu and New Crossroads throughout the day and night.

One young woman was referred to Groote Schuur hospital in a serious condition, a SACLA medical spokesperson said.

The death toll in the Peninsula has risen to 53 with seven people killed in police action and unrest so far this week.

Gangs of youths also stoned vehicles on Eastern Boulevard at about 1 pm.

Incidents of unrest were reported from Hanover Park, Kensington Bonteuwel, Mitchells Plain, Heideveld, Riverview near Worcester and Paarl.

Police Fire on Athlone Mosque

*MB180920 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0900 GMT
18 Oct 85*

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Oct 18, SAPA — A man died in hospital from gunshot wounds and more than 2000 people were trapped in an Athlone mosque for three hours last night after police opened fire at the end of a prayer meeting. A policeman nearby was shot in the right hip and is in hospital.

The man who died was Mr Abdul Karriem Friddie, 29, of Grassy Park, who was married with one child.

Police said today the policeman shot last night was Sergeant A.B. van Dyk, who is attached to the dog unit. He was taken to No.2 military hospital in Wynberg where his condition is "serious but stable."

At least three other people were wounded around the Peninsula during the night. Two were apparently shot by the police in Spine Road, Mitchells Plain, and the other was shot in Heideveld. Police believe a fourth person might have been hit after they said four shots were fired at police in Athlone.

Tensions in the Thornton Road area heightened when there was confusion about whether the bodies of five shooting victims would be released unconditionally and whether the funeral would take place according to custom, before sunset.

Members of the PFP Monitoring Commission undertook to appeal to the police to release the bodies. The police told the PFP that the bodies of four people had been released unconditionally, but that the body of the fifth, Ashraam Admas, 8, could not be traced.

Thousands of Muslims waited in Thornton Street for the funeral. But an imam said the funeral would not take place "because there are no bodies."

Youths controlled a section of Thornton Road for about an hour before police took action.

Seven vans arrived and police warned people to disperse. The warning was ignored and police fired teargas and shotguns.

In Heideveld, youths looted two delivery trucks, one of which was damaged by fire. Three youths were arrested in the township.

Eye-witnesses said police fired shots "in several directions" last night as people left in groups from the St Athans Road mosque.

off Thornton Road, about 10 pm, and teargas was fired into the mosque courtyard.

The meeting had been called by the Muslim Judicial Council [MJC] to clarify issues about the burial and release from police custody of the bodies of Tuesdays victims in the Thornton Road shootings, when security forces opened fire from the back of a railway truck, killing three people.

Mr Friddie was shot near the mosque gate and collapsed about 30 metres away with a stomach wound. His left arm was almost completely severed. Two other young men were also hit, one had a foot injury and the other chest and neck wounds.

Several cars parked near the mosque had bullet holes and bird-shot marks. Some had shattered windscreens.

The death of the man was announced by a doctor three hours later at a press conference at the mosque after he had received confirmation from Somerset Hospital, where the man had been taken by car for emergency treatment.

Hospital staff tried for an hour to save him.

Police said they were shot at six times last night. They said Mr Friddie was shot by rifle fire after police had been fired on and a sergeant wounded.

An Athlone resident who attended the meeting, Mr A. Fredericks, said a few people had left before the first shots were fired, but most ran back to the sanctuary of the mosque.

Mr Fredericks said: "No one gave any cause for the police to take action. The people are extremely bitter."

Shocked and tearful women told reporters tear smoke was fired into the courtyard. People barricaded the windows with boards and tables.

Witnesses said women and children trapped in the annexe were seen "collapsing and vomiting" from the effects of the teargas.

Most people at the meeting stayed in the mosque until about 1:30 am.

One resident said the scene outside his house was "like something out of a western film." Casspirs were patrolling Thornton Road, and all he could hear was "bang-bang all the time."

Entry into the section of Thornton Road near the mosque was forbidden by riot policemen with shotguns standing next to a casspir.

A barricade was burning at the corner of St Athans Road and Thornton Road near the mosque, and there were three stationary casspirs. A pile of rubble had been dumped behind the barricade, and civilian cars were parked across the road, blocking passage.

One motorist, Mr Isgak Samuels, said he had just reached his car after the meeting when shots were fired in his direction.

"I dived into the car and threw myself flat on the front seat," he said, showing a bullet hole just above the windscreen. The back windscreen was shattered, with another bullet hole visible.

The president of the MJC, Shiek Nazeem Mohamed, described the police action as "entirely provocative."

"Our stand was a dignified one."

An MJC member told reporters he had negotiated with a Major Visser from the police.

"Major Visser assures me the casspirs have retreated to Athlone police station, and people can go home now," he said.

Widespread Violence Continues

MB181102 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1047 GMT
18 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 18, SAPA — Widespread violence continued in many parts of the Peninsula today after a night of violence in Athlone in which one man died, bringing to eight the known death toll for the week.

Emergency personnel reported a wave of stone-throwing in several areas of the Cape Flats.

Police this morning fired teargas canisters into Rylands High School in Rylands to disperse students who had refused orders to return to classrooms and had jeered them instead. A witness said police had also fired birdshot.

Witnesses also said that security forces fired birdshot from a casspir parked on a bridge on vanguard expressway into the residential area of Gatesville.

Northern industrial and residential areas such as Bellville South, Ravensmead and Elsies Rivers were also reportedly affected.

A bus was stoned and set alight on the corner of Jakkelsvlei Avenue and Valhalla Drive, Bonteheuwel at about 10.40 am.

Further reports of stoning and unrest were received from many townships in the Athlone area including Heideveld, Mannenberg, Hanover Park, Belgravia Estate and Athlone.

There was sporadic stoning on the vanguard expressway to Mitchells Plain.

Mr Dave Hartman, a photographer for Afrapix, said police had fired two teargas canisters directly at him in the Rylands High School incident.

At 11.10 am police accused the press of being a hindrance in the area and warned them to leave immediately or action would be taken against them.

Television crews from CBS and NBC had their names taken by police and were ordered to leave Gatesville.

Minutes later police parked outside a block of flats and fired teargas canisters at reporters who were watching them.

Railway police with sjamboks chased about 100 pupils outside Mitchells Plain shopping centre at lunchtime today.

They were part of 2,000 children who stormed from a meeting at Aloe Senio Secondary School vowing to avenge the death of Benjamin Moloise, who was executed in Pretoria this morning.

Police warned pupils to disperse peacefully as they streamed from the school gates late this morning, but they scattered and took backstreets and shortcuts to the shopping centre.

Teargas was fired as a police casspir chased groups. Two casspirs and several other security forces vehicles patrolled near the shopping centre.

Some children mingled with shoppers but about 100 gathered outside the centre where they were dispersed by police with whips.

2 Killed Near Cape Town

*MB180514 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2040 GMT
17 Oct 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 17, SAPA — Two men shot dead by police in Old Crossroads near Cape Town yesterday afternoon were allegedly shot from the back of a SATS [South African Transportation Services] truck similar to that used by police allegedly to "ambush" and kill three youths in Athlone on Tuesday.

In yesterday's incident, two toddlers, aged two and three, were injured by SSG shotgun cartridge pellets while inside their parent's homes.

Thulani Moloi, a two-year-old boy, was injured on his back and leg, and Alfred Nokutshaya, three, was slightly injured in the shootings. Both were taken to hospital by police, as was Thabiso's aunt, Mrs Cynthia Moloi.

An eyewitness said "the two victims were walking down the road. I know one of them as Mxenge. A big yellow railways truck with boxes made of something that looked like ceiling boards was stopped, something was burning on it, and I suspect it was a petrol bomb.

"Suddenly the police jumped out and opened fire, but they did not shoot at the people who had thrown the petrol bomb, they shot these two men who had not thrown petrol bombs or rocks. They were walking down the road.

"The one guy was standing still when they shot him, and so his friend tried to run away, but they shot him too."

Mrs Moloi, 22, who was shot in the neck, back and hip, today said her house door was open when police opened fire killing the two men.

She pointed out two patches of blood-stained earth where the men had fallen and shotgun pellet holes in the back wall of her house and in the back of a chair.

The pellets hit Thabiso, passed through back wall of her house, then went through the wall of the house behind hers, where Alfred was hit. They were fired from a distance of about 25m.

Mrs Moloi said: "We were sitting in the house with the door open when we felt something hitting us. I hid under the table, Thulani ran into the bedroom and he was injured."

She showed reporters a handful of pellets she recovered from the house.

Next door, the wall of the house in front of which the first man was shot dead was riddled with at least 30 large holes. The pellets passed through a corrugated iron wall, through a wall made of ceiling boards, and some lodged in the Bible next to a bed. No-one was home at the time.

Police Storm School

*MB171947 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1917 GMT
17 Oct 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 17, SAPA — Police in armoured vehicles stormed the Kasselsvlei Senior Secondary School in Bellville south today and detained three teachers "because they had in their classes educational charts which police considered to be undesirable."

Teachers were told that Miss Vanessa Brown, Mr Vincent Walters, and Mr Julian Sauls were being held under section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

Another teacher, Mr H. Wilson, was later arrested in Kuilsriver when he went to the Kuilsriver police station to enquire about 15 Kasselsvlei pupils who had been arrested at their homes.

Police had surrounded the school at about 10 am today, fired two cans of teargas, and later began searching the classrooms.

A senior policeman then demanded the keys of certain classrooms and searched them. He then arrested the teachers of these classes.

The principal and staff of Kasselsvlei in a statement today "condemned in the strongest terms the arrest of three of our colleagues at the school, the arrest of 15 pupils and the subsequent arrest of another colleagues."

"The teachers were arrested because they had educational charts in their classes which police considered to be undesirable.

"It is evident that the forces of law and order are doing their utmost to further chaos in our schools and residential areas. We re-affirm our commitment to the struggle for a just and democratic South Africa."

SABC Commentary Discusses Commonwealth Meeting
MB180730 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 0500 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Members of the Commonwealth meeting in the Bahamas are today indulging in self-righteous back-slapping on the one hand, and vociferous condemnation of South Africa on the other hand, arising not out of their own democratic and moral achievements, but rather out of their misguided concept of the situation in South Africa.

The cry for majority rule in South Africa is once again being heard — as it was when this country decided to get out of the Commonwealth of nations. When South Africa became a republic in 1961 it withdrew from the then British Commonwealth after it had become clear to Dr Verwoerd that the Afro-Asians in particular would interpret South Africa's continued membership as a mandate for continuous interference in this country's internal affairs.

In addition, his withdrawal of South Africa's application for continuing membership was motivated by the knowledge that South African membership would cause far-reaching divisions within the Commonwealth. However, despite South Africa's withdrawal, things do not appear to have changed: Commonwealth members remain possessed with an urge to interfere in this country's affairs, and divisions are threatening the body — this time because of British refusal to join in the mandatory sanctions cry against South Africa.

These developments have their origin in the misconception that has been plaguing this country through the years — the misconception being that the key to a democratic state of affairs in South Africa is the introduction of a one-man, one-vote system in a unitary state.

Of course the fact of the matter is that this type of majority rule does not necessarily constitute democracy. Certainly the political situation in many African states which are leading the sanctions campaign bears witness to that fact. The morality behind the Commonwealth insistence on a democratic system in South Africa, while numerous Commonwealth countries are dictatorships, military dictatorships or one party states, was questioned this week by a British member of parliament.

In a letter to *THE TIMES*, Mr Nicholas Fairbairn wanted to know where in Commonwealth Africa there was a one-man, one-vote system with the ability to change the government by that vote. He added: "In Kenya, perhaps, but not in Malawi, where you vote for Dr Banda or no one, not in Zimbabwe, where the Shonas outvote the Ndebele and ensure the Shona dictator

ship of Dr Mugabe. Not in Uganda, where armed revolution is the only way to change power. Not in Tanzania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ghana nor any of the rest."

This popular fallacy that countries are democratic simply because they have majority government also enjoyed the attention of South Africa's ambassador in London, Dr Denis Worrall. He emphasised that the one-man, one-vote unitary state system had had disastrous consequences for minority groups in the developing countries and that the majority of Commonwealth countries applied a "slightly adjusted version of this formula for democracy."

It is because South Africans realise there is truth in the accusation that the present system is not fully representative that reforms are being introduced to broaden the scope of the country's democratic policies and practices. Majority rule itself provides no guarantees of democracy. It merely jeopardises the personal freedom and political rights of minority groups. It is a policy which this country with its heterogeneous society should avoid at all costs.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Calls on ZAPU To Stop Supporting Dissidents
MB171915 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT
 17 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, has called on the ZAPU leadership and people in Matabeleland Province to stop supporting dissidents and come out in the open in condemning them.

Comrade Nkala told a news conference in Harare this afternoon that if his appeal is not heeded, he will be forced to impose a curfew on the whole of Matabeleland and parts of the Midlands.

He said the curfew will not be lifted until the dissident problem has been solved totally. The minister said a 3-month study of patterns of dissident activity has revealed that they are receiving support from the ZAPU leadership in communal areas and are forming ZAPU branches in those areas.

Comrade Nkala called on the ZAPU leadership, including Dr Joshua Nkomo, to work with the government [words indistinct] that requires addressing people in the dissident-affected areas.

The minister announced that a security team from Zimbabwe will soon go to Botswana to discuss joint operations to stamp out dissidence.